The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 47.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, October 4, 1872.

General Grant, who says that he will receive the vote of Kentucky, generously concedes the Bourbons to O'Conor and Adams, although hitherto, according to popular belief, he has carried that element himself.

Besides the pecuniary interests which Cameron has at stake in the defeat of Buckalew, he hopes to satisfy an old grudge which dates back to the election of 1863, when Buckalew was his competitor for the Senate, and when Governor Curtin incurred his virtuous displeasure, as he tells in our despatches elsewhere.

Popular estimate of the damage done by the Confederate cruisers had been so indefinitely enlarged by the consequential claims of the inconsequential Bancroft Davis and his fellow-statesmen that even those unfortunate landsmen who have not had a claim of a million or two to nurse during the recent arbitration will be interested in the neat calculation given by Mr. Parker,—an authority in matters of marine insurance,—to show that the award of the Tribunal will fully cover all the legitimate demands that are on file.

It does not always look well to know too much. In the arithmetical precision with which the Administration organ in Washington states what will be the figures of the registration in Philadelphia, there is displayed the same Mephistophelian insight that characterized the predictions of Tweed, who used to run the mill in New York. It is not strange that the registration of Philadelphia should be computable in Washington, as that city has furnished a large number of the Ethiopians who are going to change their skins at the polls in Pennsylvania. Cameron's Registration Railroad is an air line between the two cities.

Retrospective politics are not very lively. Twenty-seven men met yesterday in Albany, New York, to "testify," as it is called, to pure Democracy. Their Chairman made the discouraging statement that in times past the Democratic party had been a party of the people. Here the twenty-seven tried to look like the people. They nominated a full Electoral ticket, which numbered more than twice as many as they did, and at the end fell to voting against each other just like ordinary "hack politicians." Had they maintained an unbroken front, no one can tell what they might not have accomplished.

Seventy-six counties in Georgia are still to be heard from, but the sixty from which returns have been received give Smith 58,000 majority, which the remainder will raise to 40,000. Nobody seems to be satisfied with the Election. Administration people complain that the polls were under the control of the Greeley people, and that the election was "utterly one-sided,"—a charge which even the most hardened Liberal must admit. On their side, Liberals find fault because the paraphernalia with which the Republicans equipped the negroes for the polls consisted of pistols, razors, hatchets, and votes as a last resort.

Ever since the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and the disrespectful treatment which the Pope and his religious charge met at the hands of the Italians, that good old gentleman has been walking in the Vatican, and making believe he was a close prisoner. The other day, however, he broke out, and took a walk in the garden of Porta della Zecca. He seems to have been not a little cheered by his adventure and the fresh air of that charming resort, for he now confidently tells us the triumph of the Church will assuredly come, if not in his lifetime, in that of his successor. If, as many believe, he will have no successor, his prediction will be fulfilled.

Heavy penalties are inflicted by the laws of Pennsylvania for violations of its election laws. Everybody will be glad to see full punishment meted out to the abandoned and practised repeaters who accompany the Hon. James O'Brien from New York to participate in the Penitentiary politics of Philadelphia. But if the colored detectives whom Colonel McClure has brought on from Washington succeed in catching any of their fellows in illegal voting, all just-minded men will feel that the punishment they receive ought in justice to be heaped upon the men who have abused their helpless political ignorance. It shames the Republic to have given them the ballot which it allows Cameron to use for his profit and their destruction.

By the aid of the telegraph, the honest people of Chicago can watch the steps of a smooth-faced, self-possessed young man, travelling through the interior of the State on his way to the Penitentiary. Day before yesterday he was Pratt, and attempted, in Elgin, on the credit of his good clothes, easy manners, and a forged check, to obtain fifteen hundred of other people's dollars. Yesterday, he was Parker, in Jacksonville, and had lowered his demands to a modest three hundred dollars. To-day he will no doubt try again, and tomorrow the several hundred thousand of his fellow-citizens who are, by this time, deeply interested in his career, will, it is to hoped, hear that his talents, and good looks, and strong arms have been secured for the service of the State at Joliet.

Bostonians will never believe it, but Cincinnati, with her Musical Festival next May, is going to do more for the harmonic culture of the country than the Hub did, by as much as Theodore Thomas is a better musician than Gilmore. Musically, Gilmore is gregarious. He does everything multitudinously, from his simultaneous salvos of artillery to his clerical chorus. His bills are as multitudinous, too, as Boston found to her cost, as his bands. Cincinnati has begun modestly by raising a guarantee fund of fifty thousand dollars. Something new is offered in the shape of a picnic on the last day, when the woods will be brightened by spring and filled with the delicious music that Mr. Thomas will be sure to give.

Important treaties are things to be closely watched, particularly when one of the parties is the guileless red man, and, with all due respect, the representative of the other party is an Indian Commissioner. Granting that it is necessary to pay the Indians for what they could never hold, we have already, tax-payers remember, a few million acres of just such rich and valuable mineral lands and pasturable plains as are said to be the fruits of the recent treaty with the Shoshones, which cost us $7,000,000, and which we have not yet utilized. Besides, experience shows that Governmental transactions with the Indians are to be presumed to be fraudulent until proven otherwise. Our Indian Ring is one of our most pestiferous, and would find plenty of ... in handling the half million acres which are the subject of the treaty.

The Chicago produce markets were again moderately active, but an unsettled feeling prevailed, and while values did not undergo any important changes, the tendency was downward. Provisions were dull. Mess pork was almost neglected at $14.25a14.50 for cash, and $12.75a12.87 1-2 seller December. Lard dull and nominal at 8 1-2a8 5-8c for winter. Meats inactive, weak, and lower, closing at 6 1-2a6 5 8c for dry-salted shoulders, and 10 1-4a10 1-2c for short ribs. Highwines firm at 89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Lake freights were active and firm at 1c advance, closing at 15 1-2c for corn, and 16a16 1-2c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quite active, ... early, but closed strong at $1.15 1 4a $1.15 3 8 for No. 2 spring, spot and seller October, and $1 15 1 2a1.15 5-8 seller the last half. Corn was only moderately active, and 1c lower, closing weak at 33 7-8c cash or seller for October No. 2, and 34 5 8a34 3 4c seller November. Oats were in limited demand, and the market was dull at 21 3 4a22c for No. 2. Rye was dull and tame at a nominal decline of 1-2c, No. 2 closing at ... Barley dull and somewhat unsettled, No. 2 closing at 64a65c, cash. The hog market was dull and lower, the decline ... Sales were reported at $4.40a ... Cattle remain inactive and weak, ... sold slowly at about 25c per 100 lbs.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Radical Rout in Georgia -- Further Particulars.

The Cry of "Ku-Klux" Revived by the Administration.

Philadelphia Registration---Suspicious Predictions by a Washington Organ.

Financial Irregularities of the Administration to be Exposed.

Governor Curtin Interviewed --Buckalew Will Carry the State with a Fair Election.

Twenty-Seven New York Democrats Will Vote for O'Conor and Adams.

Withdrawal of the Labor Reform Gubernatorial Candidate in Pennsylvania.

The Bourbon Party of Wisconsin Loses One Vote and Collapses.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION—THE CRY OF KU-KLUX REVIVED BY THE RADICALS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Thirty-four counties heard from give Smith a majority of 19,631.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—The official count gives the Democrats the following majorities in the counties named: Richmond, 745; Wilkes, 1,070; Morgan, 180; Muscogee, 700. The State will give over 30,000 Democratic majority. Some of the strongest Radical counties have been heard from. Only one, so far, gives Walker (Radical) a majority—156.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Returns received at the office of the Atlanta *Constitution* give majorities for Smith,—Democrat,—in the following counties:

[illegible county table]

Forty-nine counties give Smith 37,637 majority. Walker, Republican, has a majority in McIntosh County of 454, and in Thomas of 1..., making a total in both counties of ... In fifty-one counties Smith has a majority of 37,117.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Returns received from sixty counties in every portion of the State give the Democrats over 38,000 majority. The counties yet to hear from will increase the majority to 40,000. Twiggs County gives a majority of 300, and Greene County 111. Out of the sixty counties heard from, only four have gone Republican. ... Democrats claim the State by 50,000 majority.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—The following are the majorities for Smith in the counties named:

Hall	914	Hancock	160
Milton	...	Oglethorpe	500
Lowndes	197	Catoosa	244
Rockdale	304	Bartow	1,000
Houston	...	Whitfield	570

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The overwhelming triumph of the Liberals in the Georgia election of yesterday, has suggested to Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, a revival of the Ku-Klux organization to account for the result. It will be remembered that these tactics were first suggested by the Attorney General, to whom the credit for originality really belongs. However, W. H. Hale, Chairman of the Georgia State Republican Committee, as he calls himself, telegraphed to Judge Edmunds to-day that the election there was utterly one-sided. Whereupon the latter, Grant's Postmaster, wrote the following effusion, which was printed, and the proof-slips circulated among the truly loyal. Attention is particularly called to the last line, directing editors to make comments:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.

To Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Chairman Republican Committee:

At the election held in this city to-day, the Greeley party had full control of all the polls. The managers were all Democrats, and disregarded the provisions of law, and would not allow Republicans entitled by law to cast their votes. After attempting to vote for several hours they abandoned the polls and went home. Over 2,000 Republican voters were deprived of their right to vote. The good behavior of the colored men only prevented serious trouble. Colonel E. Bryant, Deputy Collector of Customs, was seriously assulted by the plug uglies, who had been appointed special Deputy Sheriffs. The very worst class of the white Democratic element were sworn in as special Deputy Sheriffs. A great outrage upon the rights of citizens has been perpetrated. The polls were surrounded by a large body of police, armed with muskets. The Sabre Club patrolled the streets mounted. This morning the roads leading to the city were picketed, and voters from the country were driven back, and not allowed to come into the city to vote. Only four voting places were provided for 8,000 voters in the country, and those all in one building.

(Signed) M. H. HALE, Chairman Republican Committee.

Editors will please make comments.

Hale, whose name is used in connection with the above effusion, is a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and was appointed at the instance of Ben Butler, in defiance of Boutwell's wishes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—All specials from Georgia, except those in the *Times*, state that the rioting at Macon was begun by the negroes, who marched to the polls in a military formation, commanded by Captains and Colonels. For several days before the election that mulatto Cataline of Georgia, Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, who, in 1868, was expelled by his Radical friends from the State Constitutional Convention for vile personal slanders, travelled through Southern and Central Georgia, making flaming incendiary speeches. The *Herald's* correspondent says in his despatch this afternoon: Bradley told the negroes they must go to the polls and take possession; that they must arm themselves with knives, razors, and hatchets, especially hatchets, because they would do quicker work than pistols. He told the women to be ready with torches, and if necessary use them. The negroes, to a certain extent, obeyed his directions. They endeavored to prevent the whites from voting, and a blow precipitated a fight. Pistols were drawn, and the firing began. Bradley and his ring leaders are in concealment, but should they appear further trouble is apprehended. The Macon papers advise moderation and decry all violent measures, but say this is the third attempt by the blacks to carry an election by storm, and the citizens are determined to put an end to it in the future. It is not definitely known how many have been wounded. While it lasted, the riot was a small battle. The negroes were thoroughly armed with guns, razors, and hatchets.

RADICAL GATHERINGS AT DAYTON, OHIO.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 3.—Senator Wilson arrived here this morning, and made a brief speech at the Soldiers' home. All the veterans were present, and greeted him enthusiastically. After dinner he addressed a large meeting at the fair grounds, and at night spoke over an hour to the largest meeting that ever assembled at the court house. The torchlight procession was the most brilliant and largest ever seen in the city. Fire-works were exploded all along the line of march. Many houses were illuminated.

Judge Allen, of Darke, made a powerful speech at the fair grounds, and at the court house at night.

Mr. Gimckle, Republican candidate for Congress, also made two strong speeches. The city has been in a great uproar all day up to midnight.

THE NEW YORK STRAIGHT OUTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Straight-out Democratic Convention met here to-day. John J. Allen, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and made a few remarks ...

He referred to the history of the Democratic party, which in times past, he said, had been a party of the people. The Baltimore Convention failed to give them a Democratic candidate. Then they had to go to Louisville and make a nomination. Those who were attempting to turn the party over to their enemies had nominated a man who was always the enemy of the Democracy, and who had placed Grant in the Presidential chair—a man totally unfit for the place. On motion, Rutger G. Miller was appointed Chairman.

A full electoral ticket was elected, including Peter Gilsey, John A. Goodlet, and Geo. Sprague at large.

Resolutions in support of O'Conor and Adams and the Louisville platform were adopted.

Twenty-seven delegates were present.

A motion for the nomination of a ticket for State officers was rejected by 11 to 16.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE REGISTRY BOOKS MANIPULATED BY THE RADICALS IN PHILADELPHIA—PRESIDENT GRANT MAKES CERTAIN SAGE PREDICTIONS—A WARNING TO REPEATERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Administration organ here this morning prints a column of special despatches from Philadelphia, wherein it is predicted that the final registration in that city will foot up 158,021. The exact figures are given as to what the second registration will be, although the first fell several thousand short of these figures. Whereupon, in an editorial article, on this tremendous increase in the voters of the Quaker City, the organ claims that this fact alone insures the State to Grant by ten thousand majority. It has often been privately stated by the Administration managers that they could get any majority they wanted in Philadelphia wherewith to beat the rest of the State; but this is the first time in this locality that it has been so openly and unblushingly proclaimed.

The most confident man in Washington at the present time, with regard to the present political campaign, is President Grant. He assured a prominent gentleman here to-day that he would undoubtedly carry Kentucky, giving as a reason therefor the unity of the Republican organization in that State, and the distracted condition of the Democrats, one-half of whom he predicted would vote for O'Conor and Adams. He also said that the October elections would prove meaningless only in case they went adversely to Greeley. In such an event the latter's chances would be worth nothing; but if they went against the Administration it would only require a little more effort than had yet been put forth to redeem them in November.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, has sent to this city for several colored men to identify the colored repeaters who have been sent from this city and adjoining counties in Maryland to vote in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania at the approaching election. It is the intention of the Liberal Committee to spare no pains to have every repeater arrested and dealt with according to law.

Congressman Clinton Cobb, of North Carolina, who is now in this city, does not think that Grant's chances are so good now in North Carolina as they were when he was in this city a few weeks ago. Then he button-holed every official he could with his promises that Grant was going to carry North Carolina by a rousing majority, but now he says little about it.

THE FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO BE EXPOSED—GOVERNOR CURTIN INTERVIEWED—HE BELIEVES BUCKALEW WILL BE ELECTED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—After speaking in his native language to immense meetings of Liberal Germans in this city and Newark, Carl Schurz was to have addressed a German meeting at Troy to-night, but yesterday was suddenly summoned to Washington. The *Post's* special from Washington to-night indicate that the Treasury officials there are in a state of terror over what it calls a political conspiracy of the Greeley leaders to attack the irregularities of the Treasury Department. The *Post's* correspondent connects Schurz's presence with the impending revelations, and undertakes to make a defence in advance. He says the documents is to consist chiefly of alleged enormous irregularities in the Treasury Department, such as the reissue of bonds and legal tenders, and a charge is to be made that the books of the Department have been tampered with and altered to conceal the facts. Grave charges are also to be made against Secretary Boutwell and other high officers of the Government. A number of persons are engaged in pushing the document to completion. Among the most prominent of them is ex-Minister Jaffreys.

In another Washington special to the *Post* it is alleged that it only seems that the Government ... year. On account of peculiarities in the ... torial bookkeeping, there is evidently intense alarm felt in Washington over the alleged Greeley conspiracy to investigate these clerical peculiarities.

In a correspondent's interview with ex-Governor Curtin two days ago, the following conversation occurred:

Correspondent. What is the secret of Cameron's bitterness toward yourself?

Curtin. I think in 1863 was the first I saw of it. Cameron wanted one vote to be elected to the Senate. He made arrangements with a member of the Legislature to give him (Cameron) this vote. When it came to the time to vote, Buckalew was one ahead. It leaked out that Cameron had a Democratic vote, and the Democrats came up from Philadelphia in crowds, and the man Cameron had gained over was so frightened that he dared not vote as he had promised. I believe they would have killed him. Cameron's friends wanted me to call out the military, but I had no power to do this under the Constitution, and from that time Cameron has been my enemy.

Correspondent. Do you think Cameron is spending much money to elect Hartranft?

Curtin. Yes. There is no doubt of it.

Correspondent. Do you regard Buckalew as gaining strength in Pennsylvania?

Curtin. Yes. Buckalew is gaining daily. If the election is fair Buckalew will be elected.

Correspondent. It has been said that your action in the present State canvass is but an indication of your position on National issues.

Curtin. I have not committed myself to either ticket. It will be with me a question of principle, not men; Reform, not expediency. Pennsylvania has been humbled to the very dust by a ring of unscrupulous adventurers. If I can help restore her to her former proud position I shall not weary of the contest while strength and health shall last.

The correspondent ventures to predict, however, that Curtin will be out for Greeley in less than two weeks. At all events, some of the former political friends at his home in Bellefonte are not trying to effect his rescue by moral suasion. Colonel Brown observed, in a speech at Bellefonte, Monday night: "I say it reluctantly, and with tears in my eyes, that Andrew G. Curtin has damned, yes, doubly damned the honorable record which the Republican party gave him. [Applause.] And let the memory of him who has thus betrayed and basely insulted the party that gave him place and power, be hereafter and forever damned, damned, damned." [Immense applause.]

COLLAPSE OF THE BOURBON BUBBLE IN WISCONSIN—GENERAL JOHN CRAWFORD DECLINES TO VOTE FOR O'CONOR

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—General John Crawford, whose name has been published as President of the Straight-Out State Convention of Wisconsin, and also as one of the Straight-Out candidates for Electors, draws out of that crowd, in a vigorous letter to the *Daily News* of this city. He says that O'Conor is not a candidate for President, and that every vote cast for him is half a vote for Grant, and to perpetuate the period of national misrule and corruption. He makes also an emphatic appeal to Democrats to vote for Alexander Mitchell, the Liberal candidate for Congress in this district.

General Crawford is over 80 years old, but possesses his faculties in undiminished vigor, and his name was the only reliance to give respectability to the Bourbon movement in this State. This ends what little there was of it.

IMPORTED COLORED REPEATERS ARRESTED IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Three negroes are under arrest here on the charge of being in the city for the purpose of perpetrating frauds upon the ballot-box at the coming election. They got into the Democratic Central Committee rooms by mistake and divulged the fact that they were members of a gang of twenty-five, who came from Kentucky to repeat in all the wards on election day. They were to receive $3 per day. They were thoroughly pumped, then arrested on warrants from a Justice. A partial examination was had, and then their cases were continued through the efforts of their Radical friends. It will be concluded to-day, and further developments may be looked for of a damaging character to the Radical managers. This settles the question about Radical importations.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT ELKHART AND GOSHEN, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 3.—This has been a glorious day for the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Elkhart County. Senator Trumbull has been with us to-day and night, and done effective work. He addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Elkhart this afternoon, and to-night a crowded Court House greeted him in this city, and received his speech, which, although short on account of his voice, was powerful, with great enthusiasm. Both meetings were large, and every Democrat and Liberal in attendance felt confident of victory next Tuesday.

Next Monday ex-Senator Doolittle and Governor Austin Blair will address the people of Elkhart and adjoining counties, in this city, on which day we expect to have a grand rally.

RADICAL GATHERING IN INDIANAPOLIS—GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL HAS A GOOD WORD FOR GRANT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—The Republican demonstration to-night is the largest of the Campaign. There is an unusual torchlight procession, and the streets are brilliantly illuminated. General Butler addressed a large audience at the wigwam this afternoon. Secretary Boutwell, ex-Senator Wade, and several other prominent speakers hold forth to-night.

The *Journal* to-morrow will publish a letter from General Franz Sigel, addressed to General Sturm and others of this city, in which he characterises the nomination of Mr. Greeley at the Cincinnati Convention, as the most surprising and barefaced trick that ever occurred in American politics, and says if those who have been sincere in their efforts would tell the truth, they ...

would acknowledge that their first impression after the corrupt thing was done, was as bad and demoralizing as their last will be after the November election; that the first impression was a spontaneous, natural, and moral revolt against a political coup d'état long prepared in darkness, and executed with the most unscrupulous dexterity. It would be a mortal blow to the Republic if not disowned, frowned down, and voted down by the masses of the American people, because, if successful in its ends and aims, it would glorify political apostacy and inaugurate the maxim that political parties in a Republic can be formed by the most heterogeneous elements simply on the strength of and potency of a political pronouncement to called a platform. It would sanction any alliance under any pretext, even with a foreign enemy, for the simple purpose of rushing into power, and exhibit the mortifying spectacle of a Government based on the equality of spoils, the liberty of inconsistency, and the fraternity of rat and cat.

GENERAL BUTLER SPEAKS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—General Butler, in his speech to-day, referred to the charge of corruption made against him while in command at New Orleans, and referred to a remark made by Senator Hendricks, in his North Vernon speech, in which the latter said: "General Butler is coming over here. You must look up your spoons."

Mr. Butler said: "I want to lay two or three facts before you. They say I took $150,000 from the people of New Orleans. There are my accounts at the War Department. They have been examined by every accountant... Go through and look, and when you have worked through tell the other side of the story. Don't put down a part and leave out the rest, lest God treats you as he did Ananias and Sapphira. I fed 32,000 starving women and children, most of them the wives of Rebels in the army, from the 6th of June to the 6th of September, 1862. I employed 1,000 men in cleaning up the streets, in cleaning the canals, and making it healthy for the widows' children and wives of the Confederate soldiers. I gave them 400 feet square of land at the Custom House, that since has been sold for $2.50 a foot, amounting to quite a million of dollars. I maintained the hospital of the Sisters of Charity at an expense of $5,000 a month, and another Catholic hospital at an expense of $50,000 a month. I made their children go to school and furnished the teachers. I policed their city, kept it in order, so that from that same 6th of June forward a child or a woman could walk through the streets of New Orleans with safety. I thought it was not exactly right to tax the loyal people of the North, who already had so much to bear to pay for all this, and so I made the rich men and the property of New Orleans pay it. You can go to the Treasury Department at Washington and find that I sent home from New Orleans in good hard sound dollars, almost $500,000 to the Treasury of the United States. Well, now I have done with this for ever. For the first time in my life have I alluded to it, except last night at North Vernon.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Tammany primaries were held to-night in each of the Assembly Districts to appoint delegates to the various nominating Conventions. The primaries passed off quietly. Difficulty had been anticipated in some districts, especially Tweed's, in which seats have recently been declared vacant and filled up by new Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In the Eleventh Congressional District, yesterday, Clarkson N. Potter was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberals.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Fifth District (Mass.) Democratic Liberal Convention, held at Charlestown to-day, nominated N. P. Banks as their candidate for Congress.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Chas. H. Horton was nominated for Congress from the Eleventh District by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—George F. Verry, of Worcester, was nominated by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for Congressman from the Ninth District this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District have unanimously nominated John F. Benjamin for Congress.

A CLEAR FIELD.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 3.—Hon. W. P. Schell, Labor Reform candidate for Governor, has declined in favor of Buckalew.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—On the 1st inst., the Greeley and Brown Club of Davenport were presented, by ladies of that city, with a large and beautiful flag, upon which, under the names of the Liberal standard bearers, were inscribed the words: "Peace, Reconciliation, and Reform." After the presentation speeches, the assemblage was addressed by General Fitz-Henry Warren and other gentlemen. "We expect to elect our candidate for Congress in this district, the Hon. W. E. Leffingwell."

CHICKASAW, IOWA.—Some time ago, a Grant and Wilson Club was founded here with some three hundred members, but the Intrepid ... of Chicago, was gotten up by a ... and ... Captain, who was ... in denunciation of Greeley and his supporters. The Republicans recently held a convention to nominate county officers. The result of that convention was disastrous to the Grantites. Among the bolters is that same Captain, who is now doing effective work for the cause of Liberalism. Another Mass Convention has been called by the Secretary of the Grant Club, and signed by men who, one week ago, were Grantites to the core. Cherokee County, two years ago, gave but nine Democratic votes; last fall she gave 105 Democratic votes to 398 Republican ones; this year she is good for the Liberal ticket by 150 majority.

CERRO GORDO, ILL.—The Liberal prospects in Cerro Gordo Township, Piatt County, brighten every day. This township has always heretofore been strongly Republican,—nearly two to one; but it won't be two for Grant and one for Greeley this time. The Hon. Mr. I. Nelson spoke at Cerro Gordo Sept. 21, to the largest audience that had been gathered there for years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Senator Schurz arrived this morning, and held a long consultation with Liberal leaders.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Turf Notes.

Weather permitting, to-morrow promises to be a notable day at Dexter Park. A fifty-mile race, for a purse of $1,000, will be run between two California horses and ten Canadian horses. The novelty of the thing, and its exciting character, will doubtless draw a large crowd, for whom ample provision will be made.

A racing meeting is announced to be held at Trotting Park, in South Bend, Ind., on the grounds of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of October. Premiums to the amount of $3,000 are offered for trotters, runners, and paces, and some of the best horses in the West will be entered.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—At the Nashville races, fourth day, the first race was for the Association purse, $400, mile heats, best three in five.

Hollywood	1	1	1
Quartermaster	2	2	2
Double-Out	3	3	3

Time—1:46¼; 1:44½; 1:46.

Second race, Association purse, $300, mile and a half dash.

Frogtown	1
Euchre	2
Flush	3
Graham McNairy	4

Time—1:43½.

For the first race, Hollywood and Quartermaster sold even in the pools: for the second, Euchre was the favorite, but was beaten easily.

Fleetwood Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In the race at Fleetwood Park to-day, for a purse of $1,500 for horses never having beaten 2:30, mile heats, Young Thorne won three out of four heats. Time of winner, 2:30, 2:31, and 2:29. Six started.

In the second race, purse of $3,000, for horses that never beat 2:29, mile heats, Young Burns won three heats in four. Time of winning heats, 2:31, 2:30, and 2:30. Ben Flagler, who won the second heat, made 2:28. Nine started.

IOWA.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Warren County—Disease Among Cattle—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 3.—Thomas Maley, one of the oldest citizens of Warren County, aged 60 years, and a man of prominence, dropped dead of heart disease in his cornfield yesterday.

Large numbers of cattle are dying in Appanoose County, from a disease supposed to be the Texas fever, brought there by droves of Texas cattle now feeding in that county.

The St. Paul & Iowa Southwestern Railroad has secured capital enough to build the road from German capitalists.

The fourth annual Convention of the Iowa Spiritualists meets in this city to-morrow.

THE WEST.

Cession of Valuable Lands to the Government by the Shoshone Indians.

SOUTH PASS, Wyoming, Oct. 2.—Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, and Charles K. Cree, Secretary, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here from the Shoshone and Bannock Indian Agency to-day *en route* for the East via Bryan. They effected a treaty with the Shoshone Indians, by which they cede to the United States some half a million of acres of their reservation. The land thus ceded is situated at Hamilton City, the Sweetwater gold belt and mining region, and a large extent of valuable farming and grazing country. The terms of the agreement were perfectly satisfactory to the Indians, and highly advantageous to the Government.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—For the lower lakes, and thence southward and eastward over the middle and New England States, clearing and clear weather. Northerly to westerly winds on the Mississippi and Ohio Valley. Southerly to westerly winds and partly clearing weather on the upper lakes, and in the Northwest fresh northerly to easterly winds, veering on Lake Michigan, to southerly and cloudy weather Friday. In the South Atlantic States reduced pressure, warm and clear weather, and light southerly to southerly winds.

Fires.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3.—A fire in Orange, N. J., destroyed the grocery store of Van Ness, Davis' shoe store, and other buildings. Total loss, $40,000.

FOREIGN.

The Final Triumph of the Church Predicted by the Pope.

Minister Mori Denies the Reported Japanese Relapse.

The Library of the Escurial Monastery Saved.

Sir Charles Adderly Thinks the Lairds Should Bear the Burden of Geneva.

Japan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The recent reports from Japan contained in a private letter read from there by a person in this city, are supposed to be untrue by officials here, who would have been informed if such a state of things existed there as reported. Minister Mori doubts the authenticity of the reports, and has information enough to deny some of the statements contained in that letter. In January last, Mr. Mori sent his resignation to Japan, but it was not accepted. Upon receiving the non-acceptance, he returned his commission, coupled with the request that it be accepted. The Emperor of Japan has as yet not answered his communication. Therefore all reports about his being recalled are at least premature. He denies that there is any crisis in his country as reported, and says that the progressiveness of the Empire will continue and not return to the slow policy which has heretofore been adopted there. Horace Capron and Dr. Antisell, formerly of the Agricultural Department of this city, are still in Japan, and are likely to continue there, as the last reports from them were to the effect that everything was progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Peshine Smith, formerly of the State Department, who is reported to have been removed, has recently been appointed International Counsellor to the Emperor, a position which he has accepted. Minister Mori expects in a few weeks to receive official advices from Japan, which he thinks will be sufficient to remove all doubts of any trouble there. Mr. Mori is known in Japan to be the champion of the free thought and worship policy, and is opposed to the present church and state existing in the Empire, and on that account he thinks he can be of more use to his country as a private citizen than being their representative in this country.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The rinderpest has appeared in Fangfoss Parish, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The steamship Batavia has arrived out.

Right Hon. Sir James Shaw Willes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, committed suicide this morning. Temporary insanity.

The United States steamer Wabash has arrived at Plymouth.

The Right Hon. Charles Adderly, Conservative member of Parliament, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Burslem, last night. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the work of the Geneva Tribunal and settlement of the dispute between England and the United States, and said the prosperity of the world depended upon a cordial understanding between the two nations. England had made great sacrifices to terminate the state of semi-alienation, and to secure the unity of Canada. In conclusion he said the settlement of the difficulties arising out of the depredations of Confederate privateers had been dearly purchased by England, and that the parties who fitted those vessels and made their fortunes at the risk of the honor of the country ought to bear the burden of Geneva.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Despatches from India say it is rumored that a Russian force is marching on Khiva.

The Staffordshire iron masters have reduced the prices of finished iron two pounds per ton.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Nothing additional has been received in relation to the fire in the Monastery and Palace of the Escurial. The building has been destroyed or irreparably damaged.

MADRID, Oct. 3—Evening.—The Fire Brigade, sent from this city, has arrived at Escurial, through its exertions the flames have been checked, and, although the fire is still burning, it has been confined to that part of the Palace in which the library is located. A great quantity of books and manuscripts has been removed, and there are hopes of saving the entire library, but in a damaged condition.

France.

HAVRE, Oct. 3.—The steamship France left Havre on Sunday night last for New York, but put back on the following day, having sustained some damage to her machinery. The Ville de Paris, of the same line, will leave here for New York on the 5th inst., carrying the passengers of the France.

The Strasbourg *Gazette* says 300 Alsatians are now serving as soldiers in the German garrisons, of whom 125 are volunteers. The latter will be liable to military service for only one year.

MOVILLE, Oct. 3.—The steamship India, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived.

Steamship Washington, from New York, has arrived at Havre.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is rumored here that President Thiers intends, at the next session of the Assembly, to urge the Conservative Deputies to support a proposition for a definitive establishment by proclamation of a permanent Republic, based on strictly conservative principles. It is also said that Cassimir Perier is now using his influence with the right centre of the assembly to bring it to accept the President's views.

Italy.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Pope, replying to a deputation which visited him on the anniversary of taking the plebiscitum in Rome, declared that the triumph of the Church would assuredly come, if not in his life-time in that of his successors.

Hungary.

PESTH, Oct. 3.—The Austrian delegation has finally voted the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including an appropriation for secret service, without amendments.

ILLINOIS.

Run Over and Killed—A Young Girl Fatally Bitten by a Rattle Snake—Meeting of the Presbyterians of Northern Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 3.—This afternoon a brakeman on the Illinois Central freight, named John Pickett, fell between the cars, and was run over and instantly killed in an attempt to pass from the engine over the cars as the train was arriving at Sandovala. The body was fearfully mutilated.

A young daughter of H. Rickman was so badly poisoned by the bite of a rattlesnake, this afternoon, that she died in two hours in the most intense agony.

A young man from Clinton, Iowa, was enticed into a saloon by a rough named Driscoll, who, on the stranger's refusing to pay for the drinks, knocked him down with a slung-shot and robbed him of his pocketbook containing $63, and fled. He was arrested this evening and confined in jail.

The members of the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Iowa began to arrive in this city today, and held their first session in the First Presbyterian Church this evening. After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. W. W. Thorpe, preached the opening sermon, at the conclusion of which the meeting was called to order by the Moderator, Mr. Thorpe, and business was proceeded with by calling the roll. Forty-six answered to their names. The new Board then elected A. R. Goodale, of Marshalltown, Iowa, as Moderator; Dr. S. Hodge, of Hopkinton, Temporary Clerk. After some few preliminaries the Synod adjourned, agreeing to hold three sessions daily.

It is expected that about one hundred delegates will be in attendance by to-morrow night. The Synod will continue in session one week. The proceedings are expected to be of much public interest.

The Check Forger Turns Up in Jacksonville, and is Again Disappointed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 3.—On Tuesday Wm. Fisher, a young man who resided near Scottsville, about twenty miles south of Jacksonville, attempted to cross a creek on a log which spanned the stream, but being under the influence of liquor, fell from the log into the water below, and was drowned.

A bold attempt has been made in Jacksonville by a man giving his name as Henry E. Parker, of New York, to pass a forged check for $3,000 drawn on the Manufacturers' Bank of Chicago. The check was certified as all right by the Cashier of said bank, or rather had a forged indorsement to that effect. Parker made the attempt to pass the check at the First National Bank of this city. He produced what purported to be a letter of introduction and recommendation from Messrs. George F. Gore & Co., of Chicago, who stated that he, Parker, had been recommended to them by J. L. North, Cashier of the Park Bank, New York. Parker proposed depositing the check and drawing from the bank, as against such deposit, $300 or $400. This sum the bank refused to pay him until it was ascertained that the check was genuine and good. Parker then took his check, and suddenly left the city. Mr. Farrel, the Cashier of the First National Bank, upon whom Parker attempted the swindle, is advised from Chicago that the check is bogus.

Railroad Disasters.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train from the west, due here at 10:35 last night, while passing through the yards, last night, collided with a freight train, completely demolishing the engine of the freight train, and badly scalding the engineer, John Cummins. One end of the rear sleeping-coach on the passenger train was considerably damaged. None of the passengers were injured.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 3.—A despatch from Edwardsville, Ill., says: "The express train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad ran into the rear end of an extra freight train, at a crossing near that place, last night. The passenger engine, baggage and express cars and four freight cars were demolished. The wreck took fire, and at last accounts the passengers and train men were endeavoring to save the remainder of the train, consisting of three sleepers and five coaches. W. H. Bryant, the United States Express messenger, the engineer and fireman were slightly hurt.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Three passenger coaches on the mail train going west on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, fell through a trestle three miles west of Greeneville this morning. One brakeman was killed, seven passengers seriously, and 30 slightly injured. No names yet received.

NEW YORK.

Estimate as to the Aggregate of Claims Under the Treaty of Washington.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mr. John A. Parker writes as follows to the *Journal of Commerce*: "I have been asked if the sum awarded by the Geneva Board of Arbitration is sufficient to cover the fair and *bona fide* claims for spoliations of the property of American citizens by the privateers. On examining the whole premises, I think the award is sufficient. The aggregate of claims filed in the State Department for depredations of three vessels is $17,765,065. Of the above claims there are about $4,000,000 of purely consequential damages for the breaking up of the voyages, prospective catch of whalemen, etc., not allowed by the arbitrators. There will also be found a large amount of claims twice made by owners and insurers, and a further large amount of overvaluations of vessels and claims of gross freights, instead of net freight not allowed by the arbitrators, and in addition to these there will be found a number of claims actually fictitious and worthless, the whole thus reducing the *bona fide* claims as allowed a little below $11,000,000. The interest on this sum for nine years at 6 per cent is $5,490,000, which, together with these sums, equal $16,940,000, the amount of claims and interest. At the present rate of gold, $15,500,000 would yield a premium of $1,875,000. Together these sums equal $17,375,000 in currency to pay $16,940,000, claims and interest."

MONEY.

The advance to-day in the Bank of England rate of discount was the natural outflow of £856,000 from the bank. In ordinary times gold might be brought this way with exchange at the present figures, but the squeeze in cash gold naturally prevents an operation of this kind. The stringency in money was continued to-day. The two extremes for call loans were 6 per cent and 1-16. The great bulk of business was transacted at 1-16 per diem. Late in the afternoon the market touched ¼ per cent, and just at the close a few loans were made at gold interest. Some of the brokers report more shifting of loans to-day than for some time, and some loans were called in which have been standing for a very long time. There is very little doing in commercial paper. Rates are high and irregular.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was heavy and demoralized by stringency in money, the advance in gold, and rumors of dear rates. Sixty days' was offered at 107, while good bankers' bills could be had at 106½, and commercial sterling at 106 to 106½. Bankers are not free buyers of commercial sterling, in view of the present condition of affairs. Sight bills were quoted at 108½.

GOLD

strong and higher with increased business. The early dealings were at 114⅛ to 114¼, but later there was an advance to 115⅛. Late in the day as high as ¼ per cent was bid for the use of gold to-morrow.

THE STOCK MARKET

was generally tame throughout the day, with a downward movement in prices. The decline ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent, with one or two slight rallies. There was no great pressure to sell, and the market seemed to drop off in sympathy with the money stringency.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99½@100; Union Pacific firsts, 87¼@88; land grants, 76@76½; incomes, 78@79.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet and low for medium grades. Family grades sell less freely, but are steady. Superfine in fair demand and steady. At the close the market was easier for all grades under family and fairly active at the concession. In wheat there is a less confident feeling in the absence of freights and unsettled market for exchange checks export inquiry for spring. Good winter firm but quiet. The market closes tame and rather easier for common spring, and firm for good winter. Less plenty and firm. Choice white scarce and wanted.

PROVISIONS.

Pork firm and demand less active for future delivery. There is a fair inquiry, and the market is stronger. Sales of 5,000 brls mess for October at $14.20 and 500 brls do for the same month at $14.25. Cut meats more active and steady. Bacon firm for spot and easier for future. Lard dull and closes tame. Demand light for future.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The religious New Year of the Jews was generally celebrated to-day in the Jewish synagogues and temples of New York and Brooklyn.

THE AMERICA DISASTER.

The Pacific Mail Company expect complete details of the loss of the America, including the names of the lost passengers, by the 10th inst.

THE FERRELL CASE.

Application was to-day made to release on bail Thos. Ferrell, the alleged murderer of the Ward's Island asylum for lunatics. Judge Leonard reserved his decision.

INCOME TAX TEST CASES.

Fifty suits begun in the State Courts to test the constitutionality of the income tax have been removed to the United States Courts, and are to be made a test case before Judge Woodruff in a few days.

SWINDLING GAS COMPANIES.

Experts, appointed by the Board of Audit, to scrutinize the gas bills, report that all the gas companies have brought erroneous bills against the city for the supply of gas.

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK

began to-day to pay creditors 60 cents on the dollar.

ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Two convicts, named Joseph Kingsland and Nicholas Kelly, escaped from Sing Sing Prison a night or two ago, and have not since been recaptured.

THE PIONEER CASE.

Captain F. L. Norton, formerly of the Cuban steamer Pioneer, yesterday caused the arrest of Messrs. Ward & Shepard, ship brokers, of this city, for the alleged unjust libelling of that steamer at Newport. Norton claims that the libel, which was based on a mortgage claim against the vessel, was effected to more effectually enable the United States authorities to proceed against the Pioneer.

OBITUARY.

Frances Lieber, the well known publisher, died of heart disease, in this city, yesterday afternoon.

THE BIBLE UNION.

The annual meeting of the American Bible Union was held yesterday. Reports were made as to the condition of the Union, and at the evening session addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. J. L. Hodge, of the Mariner's Temple, Dr. A. H. Burlingham, of St. Louis, and others.

J. D. VERMILYEA

was elected President of the Clearing House Association yesterday.

OHIO.

Cincinnati's May Festival—The Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The Finance Committee of the May Jubilee Festival, which Theodore Thomas is to lead, in this city, in the first week of next May, resolved to-day to raise $50,000 as a guaranty fund. The Festival is to last six days, the last one to be devoted to a pic-nic.

The attendance at the Exposition is very large. It will number half a million of visitors and realize $100,000, which will leave a small balance after expenses.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The health of Louisiana is unexceptionably good for the season.

—An explosion in the Hoosac Tunnel yesterday morning killed one workman and badly injured several.

—Aiden Masson, of East Pittston, Me., was killed in an altercation with his son John during a drunken row.

—Rev Benj R. Hoyt, oldest ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England, died yesterday at his residence in Salem, Mass.

—The funeral of Bishop Lagnan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), took place at Syracuse yesterday. Three Bishops and an numerous body of clergymen were in attendance.

A Sad Record.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Yesterday forenoon, at Lyons, a farmer's team ran away throwing a man out and killing him. In the afternoon a relative named Fox drove an unruly team to the village for the purpose of procuring a coffin for the deceased, and in crossing the Canal Railroad track, a locomotive collided with the wagon and ... Fox and the horses were killed. The locomotive and two or three cars were thrown into a ditch. No person on the train was injured.

This a.m. a passenger on the 9:40 train from here, while standing on the platform of a car lost his balance and fell just as the train was on the bridge over into the Clyde river. Name unknown.

MARRIED.

BURT—FITZGERRELL—At St. Patrick's Church, on last evening, by the Rev. F. J. Conway, Mr. Martin C. Burt, of New York, and Miss Nellie A. Fitzgerell of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee papers please copy.

DOUGALL—WALKER—On Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the M. E. Church, of Lemont, by the Rev. Samuel Paine, Dr. Wm. Dougall and Cassie Walker, daughter of Edwin Walker, all of this place.

HARRINGTON—DURANT—On Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Harrington, of Sycamore, Ill., J. Frank Harrington, of Aurora, Ills., and Ella Durant, of St. Charles.

DIED.

MADDY—Little Gracie, daughter of J. C. and Emeline M. Maddy, died Oct. 3, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Suffer little children to come unto Me,
For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

WORLEY—In this city, Oct. 3, Rachel, wife of Thomas Worley, of England.

Funeral from 400 Canal-st., at 1 p.m., Friday, to Graceland. Friends are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., special convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO 33, A. F. & A. M. Hall corner Halsted and Randolph sts. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Greeley & Brown.

THE HON.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

OF MINNESOTA,

Will speak at TURNER HALL, West Twelfth-st., near Halsted, TO-NIGHT.

Don't fail to hear this eloquent speaker.

STOVES, &c.

GET THE

"SHINING LIGHT,"

By far the BEST and HANDSOMEST Base-Burning and Base-Heating Parlor Stove in the market. Generates heat at the base, warming the floor upward. No clinker! no dust! no escape of gas! All cast iron, and, last but not least, the "SHINING LIGHT" is manufactured by the "Chicago Stove Works," so that repairs can always be obtained. The "Shining Light" can be seen in operation, and is sold at

CHURCH'S "HOUSEKEEPERS' RESORT,"

349 STATE-ST.

NEAR HARRISON.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

Continuation of the

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Residence and Business Lots,

Located at Washington Heights,

On Saturday Evening, Oct. 5, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom, 156 East Madison-st.

After selling about 140 lots on the grounds, at Washington Heights, Saturday, Sept 28, the inclemency of the weather compelled an adjournment of the sale. The balance of the lots, about 100 in number, will be sold as above. The lots are very choice, and are situated on Tracey, Green, Grant, and Junction avenues, about two squares east of the main or Junction depot of the R. I. & P. R. R., and of the C. P. & St. L. R. R. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished. Terms—One third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 156 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

A first-class two-story and basement marble-front House, with all modern improvements. Possession Nov 1.

DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 & 9 Bryan Block.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY!

AT AUCTION.

We will slaughter balance of Bankrupt Stock (late BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD), at 70 West Washington-st., Friday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock a.m.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

TOBACCO BOXES, &c.

Just Received

AND

OPENING DAILY,

ALL THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES OF

Fancy Tobacco Boxes,
Fancy Match Safes,
Fancy Cigar Holders,
Fancy Flower Pots (with stands),

AT

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S,

138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON.

South Side and West Side cars pass our doors every five minutes.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers. Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

DRY GOODS.

Come and Buy,

AT THE

"Burnt District" Dry Goods Store,

A FINE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Cloaks, & Shawls,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A lot of All-Wool FRENCH PLAIDS, for Children, at 30 cents.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

103 MADISON-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY!

The "Anniversary Fire Number" OF THE

LAKESIDE MONTHLY

A Full, Complete, and Carefully-Prepared Resume of the Wonderful

RESTORATION OF CHICAGO.

Beautifully Illustrated

With a profusion of Handsome Engravings, showing some of the most prominent buildings erected since the Fire, among which are the magnificent DEPOT OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PACIFIC HOTEL, the GOVERNMENT BUILDING, McVICKER'S THEATRE, J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S BUILDING, the NEW SHERMAN HOUSE, UNITY CHURCH, Munger & Wheeler's big ELEVATOR, the magnificent PETER PAGE BLOCK, the GARDNER HOUSE, and many others.

Also, a Frontispiece, showing a Bird's-Eye View of CHICAGO THREE DAYS AFTER THE FIRE, and a view of THE SAME DISTRICT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER:

ONE YEAR AFTER. Andrew Shuman.
THE YEAR SEEN FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE. Chas. Randolph.
SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. Elias Colbert.
REAL ESTATE SINCE THE FIRE.
CHICAGO AND ITS RAILWAYS. D. C. Brooks.
THE REBUILDING—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Frank Gilbert.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
AMUSEMENTS, ARTS, AND SCIENCE. J. H. Bunnion.
HOW UNITY CHURCH HAS FARED. Robert Collyer.

All who read the famous "FIRE NUMBER" of THE LAKESIDE will not need the assurance that this "ANNIVERSARY FIRE NUMBER" will be the BEST and MOST DESIRABLE ACCOUNT of the wonderful

Rebuilding of Chicago

That will be offered to the public.

Price, 35 cents. For sale at the News-rooms.

Office, 21 South Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Edwin Hunt & Sons,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Have removed to the Stores, NOS. 58 & 60 LAKE-ST.,

Where they will be happy to see their old customers, and all who may wish goods in their line.

REMOVAL.

THE SINGER MANF'G. CO.

Will occupy the building at their old stand, 111 STATE-ST., on 8th October.

F. HORN, Bootmaker,

REMOVED TO

846 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Metropolitan Block.

Very desirable Offices in Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., one block from Chamber of Commerce, one block from Sherman House; are well lighted: heated by steam; elevator, &c. Low rents.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, N. E. cor. Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT.

Three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished. Rent, $300 per month. Possession given immediately. Call at 678 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT.

Building on southwest corner Lake and State sts, to be completed in November.

E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE

Claims after having received the first

DIVIDEND.

Wanted for cash. Also, a few more

ENTERPRISE

Insurance Co. claims wanted. T. L. MILLER, Room 6, 25 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Commercial Insurance Co.

We will pay 1 per cent for a limited number of policies in this Company this week only.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 33 West Madison-st.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

I will buy a few more adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Company, Of New York, if presented soon. Call or address W. E. TROWBRIDGE, 11 Exchange Building, cor. Clark and Washington-sts. Office hours from 12 m. to 3 p.m.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rare Chance!

Dry goods business for sale. A profitable retail dry goods business in Davenport is for sale on account of the illness of the managing partner. It is the best business in the city. ... Stock $75,000, and steadily increasing ... paying business ... from $15,000 to $20,000 ... CARHART, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED.

WANTED.

By a married man, who has had thirteen years' experience in business in Chicago, a situation as book-keeper or cashier, or both. Address D 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. S. MITCHELL.

OFFICE HOURS:

At Residence, 871 Michigan-av., 8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m.

At 264 West Washington-st., 2 to 5 p.m.

CARTER'S & SANFORD'S INK,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Grain and Provision Commission business, under the name of COOLEY, DWIGHT & GILLETTE.

O. G. COOLEY,
J. H. DWIGHT, (of Cooley & Dwight),
J. F. GILLETTE, formerly of A. M. Kent & Co.

CHICAGO, Oct 1, 1872.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Tale of the Bank Note Forgeries—Unfolding of a Romance in a Swiss Court of Law.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 18.

The famous affair of the diamond necklace has at last found a rival. For dramatic situations, for the variety of characters revealed in it, and for a certain nebulous mystery which even yet enfolds the principal actors and their deeds, we should almost prefer the story of the bank note forgeries, as that has been partially opened up to us in a Swiss Court of Law. The surprising transformations through which the characters pass in this strange history recall the most mysterious scenes in *Wilhelm Meister* or the scarcely more intelligible *coup de théâtre* in the *Comtesse de Rudolstadt*. At first the play opens in a quite idyllic fashion. We have two lovers living together in Yverdon, on the shores of the beautiful Lake of Neufchatel. They live the most exemplary lives; they are quiet and orderly, pay their rent punctually, do not drink, make noises, or otherwise misconduct themselves. The elder of these two is a Polish priest, named Szumowski, a tall man, brown and bearded, whose gray eyes look from under eyebrows that are at once powerful and mobile. The lady, who is of English origin and called Maria Artist, and who certainly should not have been on so intimate terms with a priest, is a young and fragile creature, pale and suffering, who has an abundance of fair hair, and shelters herself behind a veil. A domiciliary visit ordered by the authorities discovers certain suspicious things in the house tenanted by this amiable couple. Plates of copper, lithographic stones, printing-machines, bank-notes that look singularly new—all these are in consonance with a certain little window which is constructed so that a view of the whole street is commanded by it. The plea of the priest and his companion, that they are simple engravers, who are following their occupation on account of an uncle, does not avail. Finally, they confess—they are forgers of bank notes. They have already been arrested for the same crime, at Sainte-Adresse, in France, but were liberated for want of evidence. They came into Switzerland, where they have been prosecuting their nefarious trade under the orders of a person, passing for their uncle, called Dowmond Matuzewicz.

The appearance of Matuzewicz on the stage causes the plot to thicken. He is as great an enigma as the Count Albert, who puzzled and fascinated Consuelo. He is a visionary, a political idealist, who has been at deadly war with despotisms and aristocracies. The Russian Government pursued him wherever he went. He was being continually arrested. No sooner was he liberated at Olmütz, where he had been seeking to purchase Austrian arms with which to combat Russian designs, than he fled to Saxony, where he was arrested again, and sent out of the Kingdom. Then he went to Zurich; but even here his refusal to subscribe to the doctrine of Sclavonic unity brought upon him fresh troubles. Then he was inveigled into going to Berlin and Prague, where, oddly enough, his enemies succeeded in compromising him by making him pass forged bank notes, in entire ignorance of their worthlessness. He was acquitted, however. Then he returned to Switzerland; but he was again thrown into the company of forgers, for some of those wicked people had robbed him of a large sum in Prague, and he wanted to see if he could get it back. So far, the "uncle." Szumowski, on the other hand, also represented himself as a political Propagandist, and said he had taken to forgery as a means of revenge upon his political enemies. False bank-notes, said he, are an implement of war. England used them in 1809; Napoleon flooded Russia with them in 1812. As for himself, he forged Russian notes against Russia, and French notes against Bonaparte. It is curious, however, that when Dowmond Matuzewicz, who repeatedly and most kindly visited Szumowski and his companion when in prison, was himself arrested, Austrian and Prussian bank-notes were found on him, as well as those of Russia. But while these interesting personages were being secured, the officers of the law were drawing within their net a number of far more striking figures. First of all comes an old man of 72, named Adam Kuberski, who had formerly been a soldier, and was now supposed to be a spy of the Russian police. Kuberski seems to have given information to the Russian Embassy at Berne of this manufacture of false bank notes, whereupon he was put in communication—with the Russian Consul in Paris, a certain M. Kamenski. This official had been specially intrusted with the duty of looking after these frauds, by which Russia suffers more than any other country in Europe. The second act of the drama ends with Kamenski engaging an agent, named Bourbon, to act in concert with the police spy, Kuberski, and invent between them a plan for entrapping the various criminals who were then playing ducks and drakes with Russian paper currency.

Before the character of this man Bourbon the Muse of History must hereafter pause in bewilderment. Surely the man, who could even dream of the *rôle* which he attempted to assume must have been a person of undoubted genius. To begin with, he must have known something of convicts; because he had been, in Brest, condemned to one year's imprisonment; in Toulon, to five years' imprisonment, and, per contense, to ten years' hard labor. This experienced person forthwith made the acquaintance of the forgers, and became the superintendent of all their labors. He gave them models. He assisted them with money. He corrected the proofs of the false notes. In short, he acted as the chief breaker of the law, in order to serve the law. But, at the same time, he was imposing on everybody all round. Himself an agent of police, he warned one of the forgers, by name Matagowski, that the police were on his track, and that he might as well disappear. Then he got hold of the plates of the Prussian notes, secreted them, and demanded of the Prussian Minister a sum of 27,000 francs for their restitution, failing which the manufacture of spurious thalers would begin anew. Bourbon was a bold man; and not the least curious part of the story is this—that when a French *juge de paix* at last arrested him, a subaltern officer came to the magistrate and offered him, from M. Kamenski, a sum of 20,000 francs and a decoration, if he would release Bourbon and hand over the other prisoners. This astounding proposition had, for its first result, the issue of a summons to M. Kamenski to appear before the Yverdon tribunal. He did not appear, but sent an advocate to take his place; with what result remains to be seen. In the meantime, the strangest figure in all this extraordinary story, the man Bourbon, had hanged himself in prison, so that no further revelations are to be expected from him. Maragowski, whom he sought to save, has died of a fatal illness. Szumowski, the tall priest; Maria Artist, his companion; the political visionary, Matuzewicz, and Kuberski, the spy, have just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to ten years' deprivation of social rights, and to pay the costs of the case. This trial at Yverdon has been truly described as but the prologue to a great judicial drama, and the world has been allowed to see so much of it as to cause it to wish for more.

Pauline Lucca's First Appearance in America.

New York (Sept. 30) Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Madame Lucca has just retired from the stage of the Academy of Music, overwhelmed with boquets and rounds of applause. Hereafter we may be classed with Alsace and Lorraine as subjugated by a German conqueror. She has enslaved us all. We have cheered her till we are hoarse, and clapped till our gloves are in shreds. Nilsson herself hardly created greater excitement, and indeed, so far as acting is concerned, it seems simply impossible to surpass this marvellous little woman.

We may well congratulate ourselves on having at last had the good fortune to hear "L'Africaine" with Mme. Lucca as its presiding spirit, for she is *the* l'Africaine of the world. The Parisians used to have a good deal to say about Madame Sass in this *rôle*; but that lady, though having a good voice, was huge in proportions, and had no more sense of propriety than to smirk and grimace, and violently nod her head as she chatted, now with a friend on the stage, now with another in the proscenium box, immediately after singing some of the saddest passages in the opera, and while exceedingly affecting scenes were enacting above her. She did all she could, in fact, to ruin the whole effect of the representation. The prima donnas in Dresden and Vienna went through their parts admirably, but neither of them could be compared with Lucca. Indeed, with the exception of listening to Nilsson—which is perhaps the highest enjoyment any one can hope for in this world—no opera has ever seemed so effective to me as this, as it was produced at Covent Garden with Lucca upon the stage, and Sir Michael Costa on the conductor's stool in the orchestra. [illegible] those cities.

Lucca is more [illegible] than she was in [illegible] Patti—that is to say, more mature—but she lacks that wonderfully ethereal quality that distinguishes Nilsson from all other singers, in person as well as in voice. But she is full of power, full of grace, full of any number of charming qualities. Her voice is very sweet, and she is much finer looking than the profile photographs hawked about the country represent her to be.

The audience greeted her, as she came running upon the stage in the first act, with hearty rounds of applause, which increased to wild enthusiasm after she had given a few passages that showed the superb quality of her voice. It is not only sweet, it is rich, pure and of great power. It sustains itself at great length, and can not only burst out into glorious cadences, but can also subside into the tenderest and most affecting half-tones and music notes that make the heart of the audience sob with her. From the moment she appeared upon the scene there was new life in the work. The orchestra came up to time. The choruses seemed to grow sweeter, the opera assumed a phase it never had before on this side the water. It was a revelation to most present of what a truly magnificent composition l'Africaine is. What can be grander than the chorus in the court scene for instance, when it is rendered as it was intended to be? What more ecstatic than the love songs of the beautiful Princess, and what sadder than the pouring forth of her grief when she learns she must lose her lover? But after one has heard Lucca in the great work, he will be discontented with any representation of it without her. She is simply a glorious singer and actress, and her stay in this country cannot but be an uninterrupted series of triumphs. I have time only to add that Signor Mariani, in the exceedingly difficult *rôle* of the savage Nelusko, shows himself to be a first-class opera star, and everyone must congratulate Maretzek upon his grand success on this the opening night of his season.

BLATANT DONKEY.

A Letter from Him, and the Reply Thereto.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Sept. 30.

NEWPORT, Ky., Sept. 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

Publish Duncan's letter to me, which I inclose, and my reply, with any comments you may choose to make. He has no right to make such a confidential communication to me. Send me a copy of your publication to Newport. Your friend,

GEO. B. HODGE.

[Confidential.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1872.

DEAR GEORGE: When will you be here again? I would like very much to talk over matters with you, as you can do a great deal toward shaping political events. From the information before me Indiana will give a Radical majority of 7,000, Ohio 10,000, and Pennsylvania 8,000 in October, and all the other States will go overwhelmingly Radical. Fifteen States will then have declared against Greeley, and you have sagacity enough to know that the Democrats everywhere will refuse to support him any longer, and would go for O'Conor. Now, we ought not to allow the Radicals to carry Kentucky by any division among ourselves. They confidently rely upon it. I believe we can carry it for O'Conor even if you continue your canvass, for there are not 30,000 voters who would support an old Radical, without hopes of success, when a staunch Democratic ticket was in the field. You can prove your claims to political wisdom by preparing for such an event and taking the lead. Don't consult Tom Jones, or Watterson, or Jils. Johnson. But discuss it with the old, clear-headed fellows and get ready to join forces with us at the opportune moment. We can elect O'Conor if wise action is taken. You ask me how? The Administration will have spent all their money in October, and we can come upon them with five times the amount the Greeley Committees have raised. The Greeley Radicals cannot retrace their steps. They are too far committed. If the Democrats are united and the Radicals divided, we are certain to win. I have been slow in putting out our ticket, but it will be made next week. You have nothing to gain by fighting on for a man who never received your sympathy or respect, and you have only done it because you thought the organization required the duty from you. When success is hopeless prompt action in Kentucky by you and others would be effective in the whole country, and would secure Kentucky beyond a chance. We could make a combination ticket of you and others resigning from the Greeley ticket, and win. Think over this matter, consult with Governor Leslie, Judge Stanton, and other discreet men, who will keep it confidentially, and let us try to have a united force in October. I do not advise you to do anything unworthy. But a brave man is not bound in honor to go further in a cause than you have done. You simply surrender an untenable fort.

Yours, truly, BLANTON DUNCAN.

General GEORGE B. HODGE, Newport.

NEWPORT, Ky., Sept. 27, 1872.

On my return from the canvass of the western part of the State, I find your letter of the 23d, which, with this communication, I give to the public.

I am pained to think that you have imagined anything in my character giving you the hope that, even under the guise of an assumed confidential communication, you would be encouraged to propose to me the commission of a political and inexcusable infamy. You will remember once, when you deemed your honor assailed, you called upon me as your trusted adviser to aid you in vindicating it, and that you then expressed to me the warmest affection for the manner in which I had aided you. What have I done since to forfeit your confidence and esteem is a painful but unanswerable question to me.

I cannot permit you, under the mask of confidence, to offer me this wanton insult and permit it to go unrebuked.

I do not agree with you in your prognostications that Mr. Greeley will be defeated, but were I convinced beyond doubt that such would be the case, I should, in redemption of my pledge, made in every speech to the people of Kentucky during this canvass, and in vindication of my own integrity, cast my vote for him in the Electoral College. In voting for Mr. Greeley I do not regard the man, but I redeem the honorable pledge I have given to the noble body of gentlemen who stand with me on the platform of principles he comes before the country with—that I shall be true and loyal to them in victory or defeat.

Both your life and mine should have taught you the lesson that honorable men do not abandon principles because disaster and opposition surround their advocacy.

I have accepted the principles promulgated by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions as best for the interests of the country, and with the same devotion you have seen me manifest in the past in a cause dear to us both I shall stand there, even if among the thousands now professing them I stand alone. I am,

GEORGE B. HODGE,
Electoral candidate of the Liberal party in Kentucky.

Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN, Louisville, Ky.

TERRIBLE SCENE.

A Maniac Attempts to Murder His Family—He Dangerously Wounds His Wife and Daughter—Their Lives Saved by the Daring of a Policeman.

From the New York Times, Oct. 1.

Two years ago Patrick Leary, a lithographer, 48 years old, and a man of good education, fell from the stoop of his then residence and injured his skull. From that time up to about a month ago he acted strangely, and evinced such signs of aberration of mind that his wife, Mrs. Sarah Leary, determined to send him to the Insane Asylum. Accordingly she had him arrested, and Justice Shandley sent him to the Ward's Island Asylum. On the 25th ultimo Mrs. Leary went up to the Asylum and had an interview with her husband. He seemed perfectly rational, and, crying bitterly, beseeched her in the most abject terms to procure his release from the institution. Mrs. Leary was very much affected, and spoke to the medical officers of the institution regarding the matter, and whether it would be advisable to have her husband discharged or not. It was finally decided to allow Leary what is termed a month's leave of absence, and a permit was granted.

This permit has to be renewed before its expiration or the patient will be then discharged from the institution.

Mrs. Leary, who is 40 years old, then took her husband with her to her residence, No. 331 East Ninth street, a large tenement-house. From his return home up to yesterday morning Leary has been very morose in disposition and drank freely. Yesterday morning Mrs. Leary got up at 5:30 and dressed herself for the purpose of attending early mass. She was about leaving the rooms she occupied when Leary suddenly rushed on her, caught her by her hair, and struck her two terrible blows on the head with a heavy meat saw, causing a compound fracture of the skull, and producing temporary insensibility. On seeing this, Mary Leary, the daughter, a handsome and intelligent girl of 17 years, screamed for help, whereon Leary grasped her and struck her down with two blows of the saw, inflicting terrible lacerated wounds of the scalp. She fell insensible beside her mother. Johnny Leary, a little boy, 11 years of age, was also in the room, and on him the maniac next turned. But by that time an alarm had been given, and Officer Patrick Ginley, of the Eleventh Precinct, rushed into the house. He was informed by a number of terror-stricken men and women gathered in the passage-way that Leary was murdering his family.

Seeing that no aid could be expected from any of the persons in the house, Officer Ginley determined to take desperate chances, and, putting his shoulder to the door of Leary's room, burst it in. He was just in time, for Leary had his son, little Johnny, on his knees in the middle of the room and the saw raised to brain the child. Ginley struck Leary on the wrist with his club, throwing all his strength into the blow, and knocked the bloody saw out of the madman's hand. A desperate struggle followed, Ginley trying to secure his prisoner, the madman endeavoring to overpower the officer. At last Ginley brought Leary to the stairs, by dint of main force and a sudden lurch of Leary caused both the men to fall down. Ginley was soon on his feet, and, the maniac being completely worn out, Ginley succeeded in lodging his prisoner in the Union Market Station, where he was locked up. Dr. [illegible] W. Toal was called in to attend Mrs. [illegible] Leary, and gave a certificate to the fact that Sarah Leary was suffering from [illegible] the skull (compound), and her daughter from a severe scalp wound, from which, [illegible], she may recover. Leary, at Essex [illegible], arraigned before Justice Shandley, awaits the result [illegible] yesterday, was held to [illegible] injuries [illegible] of his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Fair in the Court Room.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

She was dressed [illegible] black silk dress, bonnet in deep black—black gloves. Everything, hat and veil, and her face, which was as white as black except [illegible]. Her golden curls trailed down Parian marble, the folds of her sombre veil, down through like rays of sunshine streaming through a blackened cloud. She seated herself at the lawyer's table, and, resting her head on her hand, seemed lost in sad, sad reverie. In the opening proceedings she took no interest whatever. She sat with her eyes on the floor, and only lifted them when her counsel turned to make some remark. Her veil was kept down closely over her face, and her features were almost entirely hidden from the eager, curious gaze of the crowd. Later in the day, when the names of the jurors were called, she manifested a slight degree of interest, but when, one after another, they were excused because they entertained opinions, she seemed to gather from the circumstance a knowledge of how little sympathy there was in the cold, hard faces about her. For a while she listened, but soon sank back in her chair, evidently disheartened and depressed. Once she smiled, when listening to the questioning of an idiot who was on the stand under examination as to his qualifications to sit on the jury, but it was a sickly, mournful smile, and passed away as quickly as it came. Sitting apart from the prominent actress in the scene was another, older lady. She, too, was attired in black, and looked sad and sorrowful. This was the mother of Mrs. Fair. She had come into court before Mrs. Fair, but when the latter entered she did not notice her. Neither spoke to the other, and both sat apart, silent and alone. In the afternoon Mrs. Lane again entered the court, but Judge Quint went up to her and whispered something, after which she left and was seen no more. After this Mrs. Fair was left entirely alone with her counsel.

WHAT GOVERNOR CURTIN MEANT.

Simon Cameron's Responsibility for the Failure at Antietam—Money Out of the Blood of Heroes.

Washington (Sept. 30) Correspondence of the New York World.

Yesterday I took a copy of Governor Curtin's letter to a distinguished Pennsylvanian here, whose relations to the Government do not permit him to make public ado about the real sentiments of his heart, and showing him the following paragraph asked what it meant. Governor Curtin says:

"The bad rule that has wholly compassed the channels of political administrative authority in Pennsylvania is not of recent creation. It was the tireless but impotent power that confronted the action of the Government, State and National, during the dark days of the civil war, and steadily struggled to gather advancement and gain from the bitter sorrows of the people."

"Oh, that," said a gentleman whom I interrogated, "that has both a general and a specific reference. The gist of the feeling that old Andy manifests grows out of the fact that, during the civil war, Governor Curtin was all for putting down the Rebellion, and Simon Cameron was all for putting money in his own pocket. Patriotism and pelf will clash sometimes, you know, and Cameron has had occasion to know pretty much what Curtin thinks of him. You know Cameron always sold the thing up to the highest bidder. Well, Curtin accused him to his face of selling the war up, and pinned him so closely he could not get out of it very well. The roughest thing Curtin ever said about Cameron was that he sold the battle of Antietam in order to put money in the treasury of the Northern Central Railroad Company."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, in order to keep Cameron and his friends in good humor, most of the transportation of troops and material was given to that railroad. They were sent over it from the West and from the East, too, and about two-thirds of the soldiers from New York and New England went to Washington *via* Harrisburg in order to go thence to Baltimore by Cameron's road. This suited well enough, but sometimes involved dangerous delays. When McClellan marched out from Washington through Montgomery County, Md., to meet Lee in the Antietam campaign, he only made six miles a day, in order to drill his men and get time for the new levies to come up. Some of these were to join him at Frederick, notably some eight or ten regiments from New England and New York. When McClellan got hold of Lee's plan of campaign, and heard Jackson's guns at Harper's Ferry, he was satisfied he had the great Confederate in a trap. He telegraphed to hasten the troops and pushed on with a speed that contrasted strangely with his former tardiness. His plan was to get up with Lee and fight him just twenty-four hours before he did. This would have insured him the victory, for it would have been impossible for Jackson to get up in time to take part in the fight, and Jackson and one-half of Lee's army with him. McClellan waited for the coming regiments, then due and needed. But Cameron's road had a contract for these regiments, and held Government to the letter of the bond. Every mother's son of those soldiers was sent to Elmira on their way to Baltimore, and so were delayed eight hours. McClellan could not make a march in time, and Jackson got up in the night, and Antietam was a drawn battle. Andy never quite got over that. He said if the concern had come to him and stated their case he would have given them a check for the money lost. I think Governor Curtin must have had the memory of that transaction on his mind when he wrote that paragraph."

OHIO.

Cheering Liberal Prospects.

From the Columbus (O.) Sentinel, Sept. 28.

The authentic hour has come when wisdom tells us that the most important of the Committee-room's hitherto hidden secrets may with frankness be made known. Imitating the example of our Great Chief, who, with unsealed lips, utters his innermost thoughts, those to whose hands have been committed his interests in Ohio have commissioned us to transmit to all tidings of great joy, to this hour known only to them. For the first time in the history of political contests in this State, a herculean labor has been accomplished, which has hitherto baffled the best efforts of its hardest working men. Aided by that division of labor resulting from the fortunate concentration of the efforts of two energetic Executive Committees, these managers have wrought out a work which will crown them with lasting renown. The work is nothing less, and the labor nothing lighter, than a complete and comprehensive poll of every ward, township, and school district in the State of Ohio. Absolutely accurate lists of the names of all the legal voters have been made out by wards, or rather subdivisions of wards, and school districts. Each voter has been visited, the names of those who are against us have been checked off, the balance has been struck by perfectly trustworthy agents, and forwarded by them to political headquarters. These comprehensive returns have been classified by counties. The footing of the figures have been added together with great labor, and the grand calculation carried out. Because the work has been done in secrecy it is not the less, but the more, thoroughly done. The country will be joyously startled when they first learn that the grand total exhibits a majority for Greeley, Reconciliation and Reform, larger than has been cast against the dominant party in this State for thirty years. The precise majority by these complete and accurate returns are foreknown. While we do not choose to name that majority vote, we do choose and undertake to affirm that it is sufficiently large to cover all possible contingencies that may arise between this and the decisive hour. A victory, therefore, grand and overwhelming, one week from to-morrow, is thus not only foretold, but actually assured, and absolutely foreknown.

The Canadian Harvest of 1872.

From the Toronto Leader, Sept. 15.

In our yesterday's issue we published a report of the harvest returns along the whole line of country through which the Grand Trunk Railway passes. Not long ago we published the returns from the various sections traversed by the Northern, which showed very favorably, considering that most of that district was virgin forest not so many years ago. On the first settlement of Canada by the French, Indian corn was the only vegetable cultivated by the natives. Now we not only produce but export nearly every species of vegetable production which can be grown in our latitudes. Wheat in the form of grain or flour has figured as the chief item of our exports for very many years back, and may be reckoned as the leading article of production. We find from the recent returns of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario that this Province has not only increased in the gross quantity of its wheat production, but that the yield of fall wheat per acre for 1871 was unprecedented. The return from forty-seven districts show an average of 27½ bushels per acre; 1870 showing 15½, 1869, 21½, and 1868, 20½. The average of spring wheat shows 17 6-8 for 1871, 12 for 1870, 19½ for 1869, and 14 for 1868. The highest average yield of this, our staple product, in any township may be set down at about twenty-six bushels per acre, and the lowest at about nine. In the returns we published yesterday, many sections show a far higher average, such as Fort Erie, with thirty-five or forty bushels of fall wheat to the acre, and spring wheat thirty to thirty-five; while others, like Ridgeway, have a poor quality of grain and below ten bushels per acre. But the general average we look upon as highly satisfactory, and not far, if any, short of last year. We have specially instanced wheat, partly because it is the leading staple, but chiefly because it is a tolerable indicator of the results of successful farming. The remaining cereals generally show a fair average. Hay, though light, is, as a rule, of excellent quality, but root crops, in a great many districts, have not turned out well.

Official Statement of the Manufactures of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The tabulation of the statistics of manufactures of the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1870, as returned at the ninth census, has just been completed at the Census Office. The number of establishments is 252,148; number of steam engines, 40,191, with a horse-power of 1,215,711; number of water wheels, 51,017, with a horse-power of 1,130,416. The average number of hands employed during the year was 2,053,996, of whom 1,615,594 were males above sixteen years of age, 323,768 females above fifteen, and 114,635 children and youths. The amount of capital invested was $2,118,247,000; of wages paid, $775,621,593. The value of materials consumed was $2,488,291,953; of products, $4,232,325,892. Of this production $13,040,644 is returned from Alabama, $138,416 from Arizona, $4,629,234 from Arkansas, $66,594,556 from California, $2,852,820 from Colorado, $161,065,474 from Connecticut, $178,570 from Dakota, $16,791,382 from Delaware, $9,292,173 from the District of Columbia, $4,685,403 from Florida, $31,196,115 from Georgia, $1,047,624 from Idaho, $205,620,672 from Illinois, $108,617,278 from Indiana, $46,534,322 from Iowa, $11,775,833 from Kansas, $54,625,809 from Kentucky, $24,161,905 from Louisiana, $79,497,521 from Maine, $76,593,613 from Maryland, $553,912,568 from Massachusetts, $118,394,676 from Michigan, $23,110,700 from Minnesota, $8,154,758 from Mississippi, $206,213,429 from Missouri, $2,494,511 from Montana, $5,738,512 from Nebraska, $15,870,539 from Nevada, $71,038,249 from New Hampshire, $169,237,732 from New Jersey, $1,489,868 from New Mexico, $785,194,651 from New York, $19,021,328 from North Carolina, $269,713,610 from Ohio, $6,877,387 from Oregon, $711,894,344 from Pennsylvania, $111,418,354 from Rhode Island, $9,858,981 from South Carolina, $34,362,636 from Tennessee, $11,517,302 from Texas, $2,343,019 from Utah, $32,184,606 from Vermont, $38,364,322 from Virginia, $2,851,052 from Washington Territory, $24,102,201 from West Virginia, $77,214,326 from Wisconsin, $765,424 from Wyoming.

The Late Rev Francis H. Vinton.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 30.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Vinton, of the General Theological Seminary and Trinity parish in this city, will be learned with sorrow throughout this country, and by many persons beyond the sea. He was a man of earnest piety, profound learning, engaging manners, genuine humor and a very lofty and animated eloquence. Educated at the West Point Military Academy, he was admitted to the bar while yet retaining his commission in the United States army as lieutenant of artillery, having studied law at Harvard University while stationed at Fort Independence. The war with the Creek Indians in Georgia breaking out about this time, he went with his regiment to the seat of hostilities and served till order was restored. The following year, 1837, he left the army, and giving up at the same time all legal ambition he began the study of theology. Ordained as priest in 1839, he was successively rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I.; and Emmanuel and Grace Churches, Brooklyn. In 1848 he was elected Bishop of Indiana, an honor which he declined. In 1855 Dr. Vinton was elected an assistant minister at Trinity Church, which position he held at the time of his death. His degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1848 by Columbia College, and some years afterward he was appointed Ludlow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law in the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 33s 6d. Winter wheat 12s 4d; spring wheat, 12s@12s 6d; white, 12s 3d@12s 4d. Corn, 30s 9d. Pork, 53s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 3—Evening.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92¾. Bonds—of '65, 92¾; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 51.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £330,000. The rate of discount has been advanced by the Bank of England ½ per cent and is now 5 per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Rentes, 53f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 33s 6d. Corn, 30s 9d. Cheese, Cumberland middle, 54s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 37 cars to arrive, 714, making total for week thus far 5,127, against 449 last week. Market active; better feeling and prices little higher on good cattle; common did not vary from yesterday's prices. Texans are a drag, and were sold at previous prices. Sales, 115 Missouri steers [illegible]; 81 Illinois steers [illegible]; 74 Ohio steers [illegible]; 18 Michigan steers [illegible]; 14 Cherokee steers [illegible]; 36 Kentucky steers [illegible]; 74 Indiana steers [illegible]; 126 Texan steers [illegible].

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,900, against 7,700 last week. Market firm for Canada stock. Western in good demand at yesterday's prices. Sales: 125 Canada lambs, 75@82 lbs, at $5.00@7.00; 97 Michigan sheep, 78@79 lbs, $4.25@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 7,300, making the total supply for the week thus far 26,100, against 36,000 last week. Market active, but a shade weaker in prices. Sales: 550 Ohio hogs, 175@221 lbs, $4.10@5.35.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A lighter run of all kinds of stock, and cold weather improved the market. Only 750 cattle arrived to-day, making 7,000 so far this week against 8,650 last week. Stock was cleaned up and prices were ¼@½c better, Texans advancing ½c or 5c, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—3,900 to-day and 20,400 since Saturday, against 22,000 last week. Sheep slightly improved at 5c@5½c for poor, and 6@6½c fair to good lambs; much better for fat lots. Prime Canadas selling at 8@8½c, and best States at 8c. [illegible]

HOGS—71 cars to-day, making 13,000 thus far this week, against 30,800 the same time last week. Dull, with lower rates; 5@5½c for live, and 6@6¼c, the extremes, for dressed; [illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Business was generally quiet to-day, the approaching State elections causing the absence of many buyers. Market strong and regular for cotton goods, with a steady demand for sheetings, shirtings, and flannels, at former quotations. Most woolen and worsted goods are quiet but firm, with jobbers selling large quantities at auction. Dress goods, plain cloth, and colored materials show an improvement in price and are active. Brocha shawls are dull for squares, but long shawls are in request.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 3.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; [illegible]. SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals heavy; [illegible]. HOGS—Market very dull; arrivals very heavy; Philadelphia, [illegible]; porkers, [illegible]. Prospects slow.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Dull; [illegible] lower; very best on sale to-day [illegible]; that generally rated first quality, [illegible]; medium or good fair quality, [illegible]. Receipts, 3,330. Sales, [illegible].

Hogs—Only moderately active and less firm at [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible].

Sheep—Dull and [illegible] lower, at [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible].

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Higher, with brisk export demand; middling upland, 19c. Futures [illegible]; January, [illegible]; March, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Heavy and lower, but moderate export demand; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine Western and State, [illegible]; common to good extra, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]; white wheat, Western extra, [illegible]; St. Louis, [illegible]. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 167,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.38; No. 3 spring, [illegible]; No. 1 western spring [illegible]; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, [illegible]; winter red Western, [illegible]; inferior do, [illegible]; amber Western, [illegible]; white, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, in store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower, with fair demand; [illegible] bu steamer Western mixed, [illegible]; sail do, [illegible]; high damaged, [illegible]; yellow Western, 66c. Oats in fair demand; receipts, 88,000 bu; new mixed, [illegible]; old, [illegible]; black Western, [illegible].

EGGS—A shade firmer; Western, [illegible].

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, [illegible]. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]. Molasses dull. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 24½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and active; mess, [illegible]; prime mess, [illegible]. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; short clear for November, [illegible]; long and short clear for December and January, [illegible]. Lard quiet and weak; No. 1 to prime new steam, [illegible]; old, [illegible]; kettle [illegible].

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at [illegible].

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat lower; sales of 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.42. Corn dull, heavy, and unsettled; sales of 2,600 bu Toledo at 54c. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bu No. 2 Toledo at 35c. Barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] for wheat; [illegible] for corn; boatmen now asking [illegible] for wheat and [illegible] for corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Indiana and Ohio red, [illegible]; amber, [illegible]. Rye, [illegible]. Corn less active; [illegible] for mixed Western. Oats firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard, [illegible].

WHISKEY—94c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, [illegible]; refined, [illegible].

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white, [illegible]; red Western, [illegible]. Corn steady; mixed Western, 66c. Oats firm; mixed Western, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Mess pork, [illegible]. Bulk meats dull; shoulders held at [illegible]; sides nominal. Bacon in fair demand at unchanged prices. Hams, [illegible]. Lard lower; prime Western, [illegible].

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at [illegible].

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, [illegible]; extra white Michigan, [illegible]. Corn quiet and firm at 60c. Barley dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, [illegible]; amber Michigan, [illegible]. Corn firm; high mixed, [illegible]; low mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; rejected, [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, [illegible]; to Oswego, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 600 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Higher grades advanced; middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull, and a shade lower; shoulders, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm; XXX, [illegible]; family, [illegible].

HAY—[illegible].

MONETARY—Sterling, [illegible]; sight, [illegible] discount; gold, 114¼; others quiet.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 3,400 bales good ordinary at [illegible]; low middlings, [illegible]; middling, [illegible]; receipts, 4,463 bales; exports to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 41,000 bales.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.—COTTON—Steady; low middling, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, grain, and corn meal quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; bacon shoulders at [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Spring in fair demand at previous prices; fall strong on better grades, dull and heavy for medium and low grades; No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 3 do, [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, on track East side [illegible]; in St. Louis elevator, [illegible]. Oats dull and weak; No. 2 [illegible]. Barley in steady demand for choice; lower grades dull and unsettled; No. 2 spring, [illegible]; choice Iowa, [illegible]. Rye inactive; No. 2, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon [illegible] for order lots; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]; sugar cured hams, [illegible]. Lard quiet and unchanged.

CATTLE—Dull; shipping grades, [illegible].

HOGS—Firm at [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at [illegible]. Wheat firm; red, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Corn steady at [illegible]. Rye firm at [illegible]. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at [illegible]. Lard in fair demand and higher; summer at [illegible]; kettle [illegible]. Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders at [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]; clear, [illegible]. Bacon steady and firm at [illegible].

HOGS—Heavy receipts depress the market; at [illegible].

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—TOBACCO—Sales, 27 hhds at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, [illegible]. Wheat firm.

PROVISIONS—Firm and under light supply, at previous quotations.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Corn firm; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats quiet and dull; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2, [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, [illegible]; Oswego, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 125,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 107,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat lower; No. 1 red held at $1.60; No. 2 sold at $1.48. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm and higher, at [illegible] for car lots, [illegible] for trade lots.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Disabling Disease.

No disease which does not confine a man to his bed so completely unfits him for business as dyspepsia. When the stomach is foul, the brain is always more or less clouded, and for the cares and anxieties of life are sufficient burden for the organ of thought to bear, without being tormented with the miseries born of indigestion. It is highly desirable, for the brain's sake, as well as for the sake of every other portion of the system, that the disordered stomach should be restored with the utmost dispatch to a healthy, vigorous condition. This object can always be accomplished by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and best of vegetable specifics. It relieves the bowels, tones and tones the stomach, and regulates the liver, imparts firmness to the nerves, and clears the sensorium of the meshes of cobwebs. Persons subject to attacks of indigestion, bilious headache, irregularity of the bowels, or sickness at the stomach, or to "heartburn," should take the Bitters once or twice a day throughout the present season.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
CELEBRATED
Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,
Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,
MANUFACTURED AT
SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

At our next Saturday's sale of new and second-hand

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

New and beautiful Parlor Suits, New and beautiful Chamber Sets, Large lot Carpets, new and second-hand, Cutlery, Hardware, Plated Ware, Crockery, &c. Large line second hand Furniture.

Saturday morning, Oct. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

274 Blue Island-av.

BANKRUPT SALE!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Redmond C. Morrison,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Morning, Oct. 7.

At 9 o'clock, at No. 274 Blue Island-av., consisting of a full assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and STORE FIXTURES.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Frame Building

AT AUCTION,

148 Michigan-av.,

Containing about 45,000 Feet of Lumber.

We will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, the double two-story Frame Building, situate 148 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

CROCKERY,

AT AUCTION,

Stock to be sold out, late BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

At 70 West Washington-st.,

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, AT 10 A. M.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Opening Sale,

In New Store, 63 South Canal-st.,

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, at 9½ o'clock.

20 Elegant Parlor Sets,
Splendid Chamber Sets,
New and Second-hand Carpets,
China and Crockery Ware,

And a large lot second hand goods.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

A large and elegant assortment of household furniture, carpets, and pianos.

Parlor suits of every description.
Chamber sets of every description.
Marble Top Tables of every description.
Marble Top Bureaus.
Marble Top Wash Stands.
Extension Tables.
Sofas and Lounges.
Chairs and Rockers of every description.
Hair, Husk, and Spring Mattresses.
10 crates of W. G. Crockery.
10 casks of Yellow & Rockingham Ware.
75 packages of Glass Ware.
100 rolls of Oil Cloth.
500 Gilt Window Shades.
Show Cases, Office Desks.
20 Mirrors.
50 rolls Brussels and wool carpets.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. H. EDDY.

Auction 10 a. m., 738 State st.

2 top buggies.
4 lumber wagons.
3 fine delivery wagons.
3 sets double harness.
10 single harness.
2 large blind horses.
1 good cart horse.
4 heavy work horses.
1 single spring truck.
Good army saddles.
1 fine, well-broke mare, young and sound, with top buggy and harness.

Auction Sale of Wagons

By order of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society, on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock m. At corner of Randolph and Franklin-sts. 15 heavy two-horse wagons, in complete running order.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,

184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

LAURA KEENE

CLARA STELLA, SIG. MOROSINI, W. H. POPE.

TROUPE!

In their novel entertainment of an ILLUSTRATED LECTURE on

THE FINE ARTS.

MONDAY EVENING—South side.
TUESDAY EVENING—West side.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 310 Wabash-av., for the South Side, and at West side Library, 427 West Madison-st., and at Horton's Library, 220 West Lake-st., for the West side.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED CONCERTS.

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

The largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever travelled, either in this country or in Europe.

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 7, AND ONE GRAND MATINEE, Wednesday and Saturday.

MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,

The young American Tenor, will make his first appearance, and a number of EMINENT SOLOISTS will appear, together with the

UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.

Prices of admission, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, $1.50 and $2, according to location.

Reserved seats can be secured at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

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WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers

TO-NIGHT,

And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees. The Largest and Best Company, not excepting any, in America!

THE GREAT AND RENOWNED

Mathews Troupe!

composed of the following artistic performers:

William Mathews, M'lle Laurina,
Arthur Gregory, Miss Polomnia,
Little Willie, Master Antonia,
Master Frederick, Mons. Theodore.

First appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished vocalist and danseuse, Miss Helene Smith. Mlle. Cerito, Dick Carroll and his boys, the Victorellis, Miss Rosa Lee, Miss Patti Rosa, Miss Minnie Bainforth, Miss Sallie Mason, Harry G. Richmond, W. C. Burton, E. K. Collier, Harry Gullen, Frank H. Dobson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, led by the accomplished star premiere danseuse Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, Mlle. LEONTINE. Two Grand Ballets. To conclude with the Farce of THE VICTIMS.

DEXTER PARK.

THE GREATEST HORSE RACE OF THE AGE

will come off at Dexter Park, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock. Ten California racers against ten of the best Canadian stock. Who's number of miles to be run, 50; for a prize of $1,000. All citizens of Chicago and neighboring cities are invited to attend. It will exceed any trial of speed ever known on this continent, and will be a gala day for all who may be there. Especial accommodations for ladies and children. The strictest order and decorum will be enforced, and nothing to offend the most fastidious. Railroads, omnibuses, and street cars will run direct to the park at cheap fare.

NIXON'S.

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

ROBERTS' TROUPE.

30 STAR PERFORMERS!

HEADED BY

Billy Manning, Billy Pastor, and G. W. Jester the Man with the Talking Head.

POPULAR MATINEE PRICES, 25 and 50 cents. No reserved seats.

Monday, Oct. 7, first appearance of Miss Lizzie Warren, Walter Bray, Roberts, and Miss Clarence Huntley.

N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

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ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S

Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

First week of the great Character Artist, J. H. MURPHY. New Songs, New Dances, New Acts. Concluding with a TRIP TO THE MOON. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

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MONDAY, Sept. 30, until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

Humpty Dumpty!

WITH TONY DENIER

And his entire PANTOMIME TROUPE, as played over two years at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

The Rogue's March.

A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA.

J. H. McVICKER as .... Major Gideon

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st. Now open.

Ladies' Class, Friday, 2 and 4 p. m.
Juvenile Class, Saturday, 10 a. m.
Juvenile Class, Wednesday, 4 p. m.
Gentlemen's Class, Saturdays and Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.

Notice of opening hereafter.

AVENUE HALL.

Mr. Sullivan's Dancing Academy,

Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second st., opens Oct. 4 at 3 p. m., and Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. Hall to let for parties. Residence, 85 Twenty-third st.

BILLIARDS.

An amateur billiard match will be played at State st. Billiard Hall, No. 733 State-st., on Friday evening, Oct. 4, 1872, at 8 o'clock p. m., between D. W. Scott, of Chicago, and D. Aussum, of Piano, Ill., for a stake of $100. Admission tickets can be had at the Hall.

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BUYERS

Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

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IMPORTERS OF

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From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Oct. 2	Parthia	Oct. 8
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Russia	Oct. 16	Batavia	Oct. 19

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Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. [illegible] Passengers booked through to all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading, through tickets to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

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For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Optician, New York.

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WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

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Now Ready:

The American Law Review,

FOR OCTOBER, 1872.

(Commencing the Seventh Volume.)

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 22x32, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope, "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—

500 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Except Saturday. ‡Daily, except Saturday [illegible], via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mail and Express except Sunday. Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:50 a. m. and 3:35 p. m. Running time only 12 hours.

The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accomm'dat'n	*12:00 m	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:50 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	3:50 p m	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	3:50 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodat'n (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted. Arrive Sundays at [illegible].

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THE SOUTH.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

callers that it is impossible to answer the demand, any more than when Mr. Davis was President at Richmond."

One gentleman, a staunch Rebel, who had just taken his seat in Mrs. Davis' room, when this remark was made to his wife, rose at once, saying: "We have made our seal under the sole condition of social equality, and, when you say that, Mrs. Davis, you must permit me to take my wife home."

However, the loyalty of the Southern people to that unfortunate cause, where they contributed so much and so gallantly, wandered Mr. Davis an intellectual idol. He was looked upon as the type of the South, and worthy of such recognition as a Frenchman might pay to the dethroned Napoleon. As he was an old man, the young ladies and girls, with the Southern warmth of disposition, would kiss him in the street and on the stairway familiarly; and no pains were spared to show the man that he might have the respect of Southern Society, his political obstinacy and errors to the contrary notwithstanding. But, when the indubitable evidence came that this man, on whom the South and all his neighbors had conferred the highest confidence, and labored, through his malignant temperament, to find some spot for affection to centre, had made himself a spectacle before the travelling public by following towards Nashville a woman with whom he had been suspiciously familiar for several months, and had been ordered out of her berth by a negro porter, the respect of Memphis fell. That city has its own private obligations of a religious and family character to maintain, and, feeling that Mr. Davis had not appreciated the respect shown him, he was cut dead on the street by scores of people; and the ladies shrank before him, and would not permit him to touch them with his hand.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MAN.

"The girls don't rush up to kiss old Jeff. any more," said one to me. "They give him a wide berth now since he took that narrow berth on the train."

I endeavored to find somebody who did not believe that Davis was guilty; but the opinion was universal, and the evidence cumulative, that he had not been traduced, and had received merely his deserts. Said an old citizen, in response to my inquiry: "My heart sunk down when I received Davis' telegraphic despatch from Baltimore. I knew then that he admitted the whole thing. The negro and some of the passengers had related the story of Jeff's plight upon the train, and the same was published in the Louisville *Commercial*, and in papers farther North, and was then copied back into our country. We confessed together, and telegraphed to Mr. Davis, at Baltimore, that the severest calumnies were made upon his character, and that he must instantly return and meet them on the spot. He replied to this effect: '*I will take your advice and come right home, but meantime say whatever you can for me.*' Here was an admission perfectly plain, and supported by Davis' subsequent conduct, that he acknowledged the corn."

So much for Jefferson Davis. The period in which he lived found him out, and history need make no bother as to the pros and cons, for this exposure is set down where the man lives, and while he lives, and is indisputable. Contrasted with his egotistical and presumptuous character, well do the Southern people keep all their meed of praise for the dead Lee, who was dragooned into Secession by such men as Davis. They could force his mistaken convictions out of the Union by revolutionizing his State, but they could not dispossess him of those mild and estimable qualities which make the citizen, and the husband, and the social example. As soon as the war was over, General Lee discerned the needs of education for the wasted South, and, while he was President of the Washington College, he was also President of the Valley Railroad. Mr. Robert Garrett, who succeeded him in this Presidency, said to me, a few days ago, that, as soon as the war was over, General Lee advocated cheerful acquiescence, general material rehabilitation of the South, and such other measures as would harmonize the country and make it happy under the new political conditions. Not so with Jefferson Davis, who, selling his name as President of the Confederacy to head the fortunes of an Insurance Company, sat down and scowled, and hated the peace, and preached to the people of Canada his mean hope that they might never join the American Republic, but remain forever subjects of the Queen of England. And there he is, in a community more thoroughly Southern than any in the South.—for Memphis raised sixty-two companies for the Confederate army, and, when Cheatham went there last week to address his old companions in arms, as the leader in that new Union sentiment in the State, the bluffs of Memphis were covered with thousands of men who had marched up, without mentioning it, to what Joe Hawley calls the "mouth of Hell." Joseph calls it by this name to turn sentences in his speeches; but these Southern chaps say nothing about it, although they went nearer up.

CHEATHAM AND JOHNSON.

The good interests of the North should demand that whatever moral support Mr. Greeley's friends may have to give in Tennessee be conferred upon Frank Cheatham. He was a full Major General in the Rebel army, and distinguished himself and became the idol of his soldiers. As soon as the army disbanded, Frank Cheatham went amongst the people and advocated peace, perfect, instant, and enduring. He is the Democratic nominee for Congress, and, while Andrew Johnson was reasoning through the selfish recesses of his soul what could be made most profitable to himself, Frank Cheatham urged upon the Tennesseans the acceptance of Horace Greeley and his whole platform. He was nominated at Nashville for Congressman-at-Large against Horace Maynard, the Narragansett Indian. At this moment the ominous Johnson spread his wings, and rushed forward as an independent candidate, for to turn the State campaign into a series of recriminations, and demagogue, as usual, both with Unionists and Rebels. There are 85,000 negro voters in Tennessee, and 15,000 white Radicals. The whole white vote, when fully out, is about 191,000. The best that can be got out, however, is about 130,000, which was the number cast when Senter beat Stokes for Governor. All the indications are, that Frank Cheatham will beat both Maynard and Johnson by a very considerable majority,—some say 30,000. Johnson was a candidate for the nomination, at the hands of the Democratic Convention, for the place which Cheatham got. He prevaricated, wriggled, and lied, until the nomination was made, and then he sailed in to make confusion in the State. I am perfectly satisfied that Tennessee, which was happily redeemed under the Administration of Governor Senter (even Parson Brownlow helping in the good cause), is to-day a Union State in every part, with a cheerful, hearty feeling of welcome to Northern men, and good order prevailing within its borders. Typical with this feeling, and conspicuous in his advocacy of it, is General Cheatham, who is a modest, unassuming, and sincere man; while Andrew Johnson is insincere, blustering, a demagogue, and a friend of disorder. If any lingering feeling exists in the Northern mind that it would be a good thing to see Johnson come back to Congress and lather people there for old scores, it ought to be dismissed. He has taken up too much time in the history of the country as it stands, and all the Greeley people in the North ought to wish him ill-luck. As for the Tennessee Radicals, they would vote for Frank Cheatham to a man rather than see Johnson come to Congress. The style of Johnson's argument is, that the Confederate officers are now after office, while "the poor Confederate soldiery" must vote for them. All this is the essence of demagogy. War, in the sense that sentimentalists and sectarians would make it, namely: the individual crime of every man who goes into the ranks, has no existence in healthy criticism. Such a war as the South made for its vast negro-property, while justifiable in no sense, or in either a moral or a National view, can be accounted for on the basis of human nature acting in bulk, and the time has passed when political error holds rank in men's minds with private vileness. Tennessee is improving, developing, and becoming homogeneous from the mountains to the Mississippi. Memphis is as well built in its business-streets, and surrounded with as many cool summer-residences, as any city of its size in the Union. They are just building new water-works to supply the city. Nicolson pavement lies on the streets. The view from the bluffs at Fort Pickering, just below the city, is said to be the same which Powell chose for the site of De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi in the celebrated painting which stands in the Capitol at Washington.

ERRATA.

I forgot to say, in relating the Davis story, that the conductor in whose car Davis misbehaved himself was named Price. Price had been a Confederate soldier of approved good standing, and the Mississippi gang thought they could make him retract by threatening to kill him. They approached him on the street and other places, with threatening demands that he publish a complete statement that Davis never did as related. Price calmly said: "Gentlemen, you can murder me, if that is Mr. Davis' desire, but you can never make me take back one word. I did not start this story. My porter and the people in the car put it in circulation, and I won't lie for Mr. Davis or anybody else." It came to the apprehension of the Davis gang that perhaps to be brought up in a Criminal Court for instigating murder would not be the best way to vindicate the Southern Chieftain. However, Price was bothered in all sorts of ways, and finally he knocked an old chap down by the name of Maury, who gave him some impudence on the subject. Then Mr. Wicks, who controlled the railway, and was also Vice President of Davis' Insurance Company, felt he was doing the road injustice by keeping in its employ a person compelled to fight every day or two in self-defence. So Price, in whom he had the fullest confidence otherwise, was turned off the road; and this is the last victory accomplished by Jeff. Davis. He was captured in female attire at the close of the war; he was captured in the attire we speak of, five years subsequently, in a sleeping car; but he was finally victorious over the sleeping car conductor, and had him turned off. Now, put this man in history and give him dignity!

ISHAM G. HARRIS

lives at Memphis, and in the environs lives also Jacob Thompson. Harris was the War Governor of the State, and antagonized Johnson as Military Governor. He misapplied a lot of mules during the war, and has lately been mulcted in a law suit thereabout.

THE BIGGEST TENNESSEAN.

I was very much surprised to find the impression in Memphis, and all through Tennessee, that Andrew Johnson was a man of better intellect and more force of character than Jefferson Davis. This filled me with wonder, and was explained in this way by Mr. Dupre, editor of the *Appeal*:

"Johnson came from the rabble, and he has some rabble notions, while Jeff was always an aristocrat; but strip the men down, and put them beside each other as man and man, and Johnson has more fertility, knowledge, vigor, vehemence, and general success than Davis. We did not make him Vice-President of the United States, but you people of the North did it from recognition of his force and talent; and, when Lincoln died, a great many of you believed that he would be replaced by a stronger President. It was inevitable that Johnson should have some feeling, under all his demagogery, for the people of his native State under the onerous condition of disfranchisement, and, when he lost character in the North, he gained relatively at home here. He is now on his feet, and making a strong campaign in this State, and, although we shall defeat him, yet, had he received the Democratic nomination, which he ought to have received, perhaps, at Nashville, he would have polled an enormous majority."

JOHNSON'S HOME.

As I returned through East Tennessee, the train stopped half an hour at Greenville, on the Nolichucky River, a branch of the Tennessee, where Johnson lived. I was pointed out a large grist-mill which he possessed, and could see, in the distance, a portion of his residence. The town sat amongst the mountains, and in plain view was the celebrated Mount Mitchell, lifting its enormous slab of rock to the height of nearly 7,000 feet. Beneath this mountain-scenery, amongst the wide, rude hills, this man of iron fortune had spent his spasmodic life. A dozen or twenty very old brick houses stood on the hill-sides, and the Court House dome presided over the place. The house was plainly seen, a few rods from the station, where General John Morgan, the raider, was shot dead as he attempted to escape through the garden. Right at the station were the ruins of a house burnt a few weeks ago, after the commission of an atrocious murder, which was followed by the shooting of one of the murderers. The passengers in the train also discussed the late scandal, where Johnson, as if to rival Jefferson Davis, at the opposite end of the State, had been accused of some intrigue, and the woman implicated or slandered hung herself. It seemed to me, therefore, that Greenville needed only a daily paper to make it a very interesting criminal centre.

GATH.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

There seems to be a quieter feeling in the local money market to-day. The demand for accommodation at bank is less pressing, though this is probably due, to some extent, to the knowledge that it is not much use to apply, and, on the whole, we believe money is just about as stringent as it ever gets to be, except in a panic. In this case the stringency is the legitimate result of a large volume of business and tardy collections in the country. In some departments of business, particularly in dry goods and the cognate lines of trade, the credit system has been more largely introduced this fall in the way of selling nearly all bills to country merchants on sixty days' time, instead of thirty days or cash, as heretofore. The result of this injudicious policy has been to oblige a large class of merchants to become borrowers of their bankers just at the time when the demand is urgent for money in the country for moving the crops, and when the speculative holding of cattle, lumber, shingles, etc., etc., has also made an extra demand from nearly all parts of the West and Northwest for the loan of bank capital.

In the open market good, double-name paper sold to-day at 1½ and 2 per cent per month.

There were some considerable orders from the country for currency again to-day, and the necessity of some of the banks for currency to fill orders obliged them to sell New York exchange, which had the effect to depress the price of New York funds to 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. The movement of currency to the country has, of course, a tendency to make money temporarily more stringent here, but there is every reason to believe that the great bulk of currency that will be required in the country has gone out, and that within a few days it will begin to come back.

The Treasury sale of $1,000,000 gold to-day has developed the fact that there is an urgent demand for it, and after the sale the price advanced to 115. It is not improbable that the gold clique will yet attempt to make another advance in the price. At the same time their operations are helping to make money very stringent there, and causing a decline in stocks. Stringency in New York of course affects our local market to some extent, as it prevents banks here from getting rediscounts as freely as they could otherwise.

CHICAGO SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

The recently published statements of the four leading savings banks of this city show they hold deposits as follows:

State Savings Institution	$4,473,790
German Savings Bank	1,476,196
Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics'	1,267,689
Prairie State Loan & Company	904,377
Commercial Loan Company	709,620
Total	$8,831,672

The foregoing table is over $2,000,000 more than the aggregate held by the same banks at this time last year. There are seven or eight smaller banks doing an exclusive savings business, whose aggregate deposits would amount to probably $2,500,000, so that altogether the aggregate savings deposits of the city now amount to over $11,000,000. No branch of financial business in Chicago has grown so fast as this has during the last year.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	115¾@116¼
5-20s of '62	114¼	114¾@115¼
5-20s of '64	114¼	114¾@115¼
5-20s of '65	114¼	114¾@115¼
5-20s of '65 January and July	113[illegible]	114[illegible]
5-20s of '67 January and July	114	114½
5-20s of '68 January and July	113[illegible]	114[illegible]
10-40s	107	108½@109
United States 5s (new issue)	110	110½@111
United States Currency 6s	111	111½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99 & int.
Cook County 7s		99 & int.
Illinois County and T'nship 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		107½@108½

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.

The Boston papers have the following on the dividends payable in that city in October. The aggregate of bank dividends is $2,138,000 on a capital of $49,400,000, against dividends of $2,270,500 in April on a capital of $48,100,000 and dividends of $2,295,250 a year ago on $49,100,000. The aggregate of miscellaneous dividends (including interest on government and corporate bonds) payable in Boston in October is $2,082,081. The banks of Boston have been doing a good business for their shareholders the past six months, and we find the changes in dividends all one way. The Boston National increases from 4 to 5 per cent; Boylston, 6 to 7; Howard 4 to 4½; Market 4 to 4½; Massachusetts, 4 to 5; Mechanics, 5 to 6; People's, 6 to 7; Revere, 4 to 5, State, 3 to 4, Union, 5 to 6, and Webster, 3 to 4 per cent.

SPECULATION IN EUROPE.

The London *Times* money article of Sept. 18 says: The advance yesterday in the bank rate of discount was made in consequence of a number of very heavy applications from persons desirous of making ample provision preparatory to a rise, coupled w[ith] [o]ther rather large withdrawal of gold. At this time last year a movement was made of a much more decisive character, the rate having been carried as high as 5 per cent, owing to an exaggerated effect having been given to the natural requirements of the time by vague alarms, the reaction from which caused a return to 3 per cent within less than a couple of months. On the present occasion it may be hoped no such violent perturbations will be witnessed, although the grounds for an upward course are more clear than they were at that period. Indeed, it is a remarkable feature that the market should have retained its steadiness, looking at the fact that a few weeks back a payment of 30,000,000 sterling was made from one neighboring county to another, that our harvest requirements are ascertained to be far beyond their ordinary account, that the cotton and grain shipments are in full activity from the United States, that recent failures in London have caused uneasiness, and that our commitments of the past summer to loan and share speculations are making themselves felt, while the fact is also to be recognized that within twelve months a direct payment of £3,100,000 must be met for which we shall receive no return. At the same time it is to be noticed that a course of rampant speculation has been in progress in all the principal cities of Germany, which has led to the rate of 10 per cent being demanded for carrying forward the transactions of the leading operators. But for the circumstance, explained at the time, of the recent payment of the twenty millions from France to Germany having been almost entirely provided for by bills on that country, drawn against German subscriptions to the French loan, for which preparation had already been made, a temporary advance of our rate of a more stringent character than that deemed necessary to-day would inevitably have been made. Under existing circumstances the main influences to be kept in view are those arising out of the course of trade, and while these should, from the novel changes at work inspire extreme caution, there is nothing on the surface to indicate sudden danger."

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Money very stringent at 7 per cent per annum to ¼ per day and interest in business at 1-16. There was considerable shifting of loans to-day, and some long-standing ones were called in. In commercial paper there was little doing, and rates were high and irregular.

Sterling demoralized by money stringency, the advance in gold, and rumors of close rates for cash gold to-morrow. Prime, sixty days, 107, with good at 106½; sight, 8½.

Gold strong and higher, with increased business; prices opened at 114½, fell to 114¼, advanced to 115, and closed at 114¾@115. Clearings $68,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $106,000. Loans at 2 per cent to ¼ per day, with 1/32 bid at a late hour. The Treasury sold $1,000,000, taken by the clique at 114 87-100. The rise in the rate of interest of the Bank of England assisted to-day's advance.

Governments lower than yesterday, but closed steady, though quiet.

State securities better, but dull.

The stock market was generally tame through the day, with a downward tendency of ½@1 per cent in prices. Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Lake Shore were the most active stocks. Pacific opened at 75½, advanced to 76½, fell to 75, and closed at 75¼@75½. Western Union opened at 76½, touched 77, and closed at 76¾. Lake Shore fell from 87½ to 86¾. The rest of the market quiet and lower, without great pressure to sell, prices seeming to drop in sympathy with the money stringency, and closed steady.

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	114¼
Coupons, '62	113[illegible]	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	113[illegible]	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65	113[illegible]	Currency 6s	111[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	114[illegible]	New 5s	110[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	75	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	75	New N. Carolinas	19
New Virginias	57		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul, pfd.	74
W. U. Tel.	76[illegible]	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd.	77
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	40
American	66	Terre Haute pfd.	60
United States Ex.	77	Chicago & Alton	120
Pacific Mail	75½	C. & A. pfd.	119
New York Central	95	O. & M.	40
Erie	51	O., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd.	71	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	86
Harlem pfd.	116	Indiana Central	36
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91	Un. Pacific stocks	36
Northwestern	69	U. P. bonds	85
N. W. pfd.	87	Cen. Pacific bonds	98
Rock Island	110	Del. Lack & W.	98
N. J. Cen.	103	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	54		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Oct. 3.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 10, in Thomas' Block 31, Section 7, 39, 14 dated Sept. 7; consideration, $3,000.

West Clybourn place, n w corner of Girard st, s f, 26x118 ft, with building, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $2,500.

Emerald av, e of Thirty-first st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 11, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 30, in Block 3, of s w ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $300.

Jackson st, between Third av and State st, n f, 20x80 ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $20,000.

Harrison st, 80 ft w of Fourth av, n f, 20x75 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 6 to 9, in Block 3, Holstein, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $3,000.

State st, n e cor. of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x119 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $6,000.

Van Horn st, between Western av, and Oakley st, n f, 26x125 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $550.

Lots 48 and 49, in s ½ of Blocks 33 and 36, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $1,200.

Paulina st., between Jackson and Adams sts., w f, 26x126 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $7,000.

State st., s w cor. of Couch Place, e f, 100x80 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $112,500.

Tyler st, between Centre av, and Throop st, s f, lot 40, dated Oct 3; consideration, $1,300.

Park av, between Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, lots 32 and 33, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,920.

Shurtleff av., 275 ft south of Thirty-first st., e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct 1; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 9, in Block 3, of Hamilton's w ½ e ½ (except 3 chains) of n w ¼ Sec 15, 39, 14, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,252.

Lot 13, in w ½ Block 5, Sec 5, 39, 14; dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,000.

West Lake st, n e cor of Halsted st, s f, 60 ft to Lydia st, with buildings, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $45,000.

Lot 16, in Love's s ½ Lots 6 to 8, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Aug 5; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 42 in Block 1 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 5; consideration, $850.

Burnside st, bet. Thirty-first and Thirty sts, w f, 28 ft to alley, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,ne.

Lot 14, in Block 13, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $600.

Lot 13 in Potwin's Lots 16 to 26, in Block 10, Sec 7, 39, 14; dated Sept 24; consideration, $1,700.

Park av, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, n f, 22x124 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,000.

West Twentieth st, 48 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 25x 124 8-10 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $425.

West Taylor st, 48 ft e of Cook st, s f, 22x124 ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $1,300.

Undivided ½ of same, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $650.

West Taylor st, 73 ft w of Central Park av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $600.

West Twentieth st, 73 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x 125 ft, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $750.

Lots 1 to 6 in Block 3, of s 10 of n 15 acres of s ½ s ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wabash av, s f, 100x130, in Block 3, Pryor & Hopkin's Add, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 17, in Block 1, Sweet's n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $550.

Block 2, of s w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $10,888.

Vincennes av, 256 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 48x165 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,800.

Blocks 5 to 12, in Rees' n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $36,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 to 20, and 23 to 34, in Cole's Lots 1 to 13, &c., in Block 5, of Stave's n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, s w of Milwaukee av, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,874	3,909	3,304	6,514
Wheat, bu	99,488	144,600	192,318	11,097
Corn, bu	172,950	174,686	308,062	46,580
Oats, bu	75,525	96,450	102,350	149,480
Rye, bu	4,800	12,280	3,949	2,000
Barley, bu	65,210	57,870	74,687	15,118
Grass seed, lbs	36,790	243,440	92,097	120,432
Flax seed, lbs	318,300	102,640	30,378	118,830
Broom corn, lbs	47,600	97,600		41,524
Cured meats, lbs	37,320	3,330	100,577	405,207
Beef, brls			118	60
Pork, brls		5	240	139
Lard, lbs	15,158	19,230	33,300	309,983
Tallow, lbs	11,230	48,560		37,510
Butter, lbs	26,810	67,600	8,800	37,576
Live hogs, No	12,831	9,908	3,984	4,622
Cattle, No	1,021	1,456	1,197	1,104
Sheep, No	1,177	1,300		270
Hides, lbs	118,807	120,735	27,979	69,181
Highwines, brls	200	117	247	581
Wool, lbs	58,130	24,380	7,300	6,336
Potatoes, bu	5,268	3,316		2,093
Lumber, m ft	4,456	[illegible]	1,515	2,015
Shingles, m	1,940	[illegible]	1,712	1,575
Lath, m	150	[illegible]	218	75
Salt, brls		1,800	3,003	1,641

Withdrawn from store for city consumption on Wednesday: 4,283 bu wheat; 1,683 bu corn; 1,747 bu oats; 217 bu rye; 3,519 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 298 cars wheat; 268 cars and 31,500 bu corn; 56 cars and 3,500 bu oats; 16 cars rye; 137 cars barley. Total (770 cars), 337,000 bu.

A meeting of the full Board occurs at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, to take action on the recommendation of the Board of Directors to expel from the Board of Trade the firm of Myer, Baxter & Co., for an alleged attempt to swindle A. O. Ticknor, a member of the Board, out of a large sum of money, to-wit, nearly $6,000.

This case has attracted much attention on the Board of Trade since the resolution was passed by the Directors, Myer, Baxter & Co. working assiduously to keep themselves on the Board, while Mr. Ticknor is urging their expulsion, and it is possible that a lively contest will occur, as the friends of either party are preparing to defeat each other.

Whatever the final result may be, it is to be sincerely hoped that justice will be meted out conscientiously. The Board of Directors charge Myer, Baxter & Co. with fraud, and recommend their expulsion. It does not seem possible that that body can be mistaken, for they have listened attentively to the evidence on both sides, and have unanimously declared Myer, Baxter & Co. guilty. The question now is, Will the Board of Trade uphold its Directors? or will the button-holing process of the firm, so liberally practiced upon the members of the Board within the past two days, secure the end desired? On the one hand we have the Board of Directors, in the other Myer, Baxter & Co. Which shall go down? If Myer, Baxter & Co. are expelled from the Board, and afterwards prove in the law courts they are not guilty of the charge now preferred, that firm can make the Board of Trade, as a corporate body, pay dearly for its action. But if they are guilty, let them go by all means. If not guilty, ask the Board of Directors to resign for incompetency. There is a principle involved in either case which is worthy of serious consideration.

THE MARKETS.

The attendance of operators on the Board of Trade was liberal, and a fair business was transacted in the various markets. Prices on grain tended downward, but no important changes occurred, in the aggregate. Shippers and local speculators were the principal operators, orders either to buy or sell being comparatively few. Eastern and foreign advices quoted prices nearly the same as yesterday, and quite steady markets.

The only change in the prices of groceries was an advance of ⅛c in granulated, crushed and powdered, and in extra C sugars, though the market was stronger for all grades, the present tendency being upward. Choice coffees continue active and firm, as do also syrups and spices. In fact, the general market was characterized by a good degree of animation, and quotations were thoroughly sustained all around. In the market for dry goods there were no new developments. Trade was brisk so far as seasonable fabrics were concerned, and a firm, buoyant tone pervaded the market for all staple goods. The butter market was unchanged in any important particular, a good demand existing, and prices firm. Cheese met with a liberal inquiry from the local as well as the interior trade, and firm quotations were being realized. Coal was firm at yesterday's prices, or at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, Erie, and Briar Hill. No change was noticeable in the fish market. The scarcity of cod, whitefish, and herring continues, and for those descriptions the present tendency seems to be upward. Dried fruits were inactive and weak. Hay was firm, as were also hides, leather, and tobacco. In the oil market the only change worthy of note was an advance of 1@1½c in carbon, the price now being 26½c. Lard, linseed, and turpentine remain firm. Cooperage continues firm. Building materials, sash, doors and blinds are active and prices steady and unchanged. Nails are quoted 25 per cent lower today. Brick remains firm at the late rise. Lime in limited demand, but unchanged. The wool trade is dull and inactive, prices nominal. Poultry is coming in quite freely, and the market is pretty well supplied. Prices rule weaker. Potatoes—the supply is better than for a day or two past; prices have not materially changed. Green fruits—Apples are in good supply; sales are slow and prices nominally weak. Peaches, pears, quinces, and grapes are in fair demand. Cranberries are quiet. Seeds—There is but a moderate inquiry for seeds at present. Sales of timothy were made at $2.40@2.60. Clover is lower. Salt continues to be in good demand; there are no changes in prices to-day. Lumber is steady and in fair demand only, though the arrivals were limited.

Highwines were active to the extent of the offerings, and the market was strong at the price ruling for many days past—89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Stocks, however, are very much reduced in the West, and trade is thereby necessarily restricted. New York advices indicate a weak market there, with prices only 2c per gallon above the Chicago market.

Lake freights were active, firm, and fully ½c higher, under a good demand for vessels, and only a moderate supply, which made agents and owners masters of the situation. The railroads are glutted with freight to the seaboard, and as there is a small margin for shippers to quote upon, they are anxious to send consignments forward, and are obliged to pay asking freight rates. The question of transportation is an important one now, vessel owners claiming very handsome profits this summer by the high freights that have prevailed. Increased facilities, both in lake craft and railways, is needed by our large and growing city, in order to accommodate the grain and other traffic from this point to eastern markets. Last year owners of vessels thought 6c was a fair freight for corn from Chicago to Buffalo; what must be the profits at 14c, the ruling rate to-day! A total of 11 charters were reported at this port. These will take out 103,000 bu wheat, 149,000 bu corn, and 149,000 bu barley. Rates closed firm at 14½c on corn, and 15@15½c for wheat to Buffalo; 24c for wheat to Kingston; 34c asked on corn to Portland via Sarnia and Grand Trunk Railway; 35c asked for corn to Boston via Buffalo & Western Transportation Company's steamers.

Provisions were very quiet at nominally unchanged prices. For the time being the trade is uninteresting and unimportant. Orders are scarce, and local dealers have no use for any description of product, or at least it would appear so, buyers and sellers being rather wide apart in their views. The future is looked upon with uncertainty. Packers watch the live hog market with great interest, but claim that prices are yet too high to warrant them in accepting the figures bid for new product for delivery in the future. The stock of mess pork is large but concentrated; lard is not in large supply, but there is no demand for it, and holders would willingly shave asking prices if a buyer put in an appearance. Meats are scarce except when compared with the demand, the latter amounting to just nothing at all, and prices are lower. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50; do seller December, $13.75@13.87½; do seller January, $12.75@13.00; do seller March, $12.75@13.00. Lard, cash, 8¼@8½c; seller December, 8@8½c; and seller the year, 8@8½c; seller January, 8½c; summer lard, 7½c; for choice, and 8@8½c for ordinary. Dry salted shoulders, 6¼@6½c; short ribs, 10½c; sweet pickled hams nominal at 12@14c for small lots; green hams salable at 9½c; seller November; and 7¾@8c for December, medium averages; dry salted shoulders (15 to 30 days in salt), November or December delivery, 4½c bid and 5c asked. English meats, for delivery in December and January, held at 6½c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short rib; 6½c for long clear; 7@7½c for short clear; 9½c for long cut hams; bacon, clear sides, 11c; for breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $10.00; extra mess do, $11.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for old and new. City tallow, 8½c. Grease quotable at 6@7c. Sales were reported of 75 brls mess pork, (regular) at $14.00; 25 brls do (irregular) at $14.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.75; 500 brls do, seller March, at $13.00; 50 tcs choice winter lard at 9c; 2,000 pcs green hams, deliverable next week (av. 15@16 lbs) at 9½c, from block; 10 bxs summer cured long clear middles at 8½c.

Flour was in moderate demand, but a limited business was transacted, the stock being comparatively light, and assortments quite broken. Prices rule steady, however, holders in view of the diminished stocks insisting on full former prices. Bran dull but steady at $10.00 per ton on track. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 50 brls do at $7.87½; 200 brls winter second not named at $6.50; 200 brls spring extras (Spooner) at $6.75; 300 brls do (Minnesota) at $7.00; 300 brls do (Baker's Pride) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Island); 100 brls do (Lamar), and 100 brls do (Old Beta) on private terms; 50 brls not named at $5.40; 25 brls at $6.45½; 75 brls at $6.25. Total, 1,610 brls, and 20 tons bran at $10.00; 20 tons do at $9.75; 20 tons at $9.50 on track.

Wheat was quite active but unsettled and irregular, opening weak and declining ½@⅝c per bushel, reacting and closing strong at full yesterday's figures. There were some deliveries on October options made early in the day to parties who had no use for the same, and had bought it in September because they thought prices were going up; but, instead, the price went down, and they were obliged to sell it for what it would bring to some one who had money to pay for it. This is what weakened the market early, though when a few offered to shade the asking prices of others, all were anxious to sell short, and for a time a material decline was threatened. Some prominent operators and shippers, however, put in an appearance just before noon and took all that was offered at the inside prices, and as soon as the shorts discovered this, many of them thought it a good time to cover some of their outstanding deals, and purchased freely, bidding above each other in their anxiety. Shippers withdrew a little later, on account of a further advance of ½c in lake freights, but New York came in quite favorable, and buyers took about all that was offered. Receipts are still fair, while the outgo is evidently on the increase, the shipments the past twenty-four hours aggregating 192,000 bushels. No. 2 cash opened at $1.15, dropped to $1.14¼, and closed firm at $1.15@1.15½. No. 1 dull at $1.23@1.23½. No. 2 active, opening at $1.15@1.16, and closed firm at $1.15½. Rejected dull and lower, with sales at $1.00@1.01. No. 2, seller October, closed firm at $1.14¼; do seller November, at $1.15. Total sales, 201,000 bu; do seller the year, $1.14. [illegible] Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 1 spring at $1.23; 1,600 bu do at $1.23; 26,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15½; 36,000 bu do at $1.15; 54,600 bu do at $1.15; 17,200 bu do at $1.14½; 15,200 bu do at $1.14½; 36,800 bu do at $1.14¾; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 4,800 bu do at $1.05; 3,600 bu do at $1.05; 6,400 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected at 90½c; 2,000 bu do at 90c. Total, 201,000 bu.

Corn was only moderately active, and fully ½c lower than yesterday on the general average, the advance of ½c in lake freights necessarily being partly counterbalanced by a decline in corn. Offerings were liberal, particularly for future delivery, options being weaker than cash property, for the reason that operators fear large receipts continuously, and hence lower prices, though 34c per bushel certainly does not give a very large profit to the purchaser, whatever it may eventually give the short seller. There appears to be a good demand at seaboard cities on foreign account, hence shippers at this part are quite liberal buyers, though at lower freights, continues advancing. The market closed steady at 33⅝@34⅛ cash, for No. 2 in store; 32@33c for rejected do; No. 2, seller October, closed at 34c; do, seller the last half of October, or seller all November, 34⅜@34½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No 2 at 34½c; 42,600 bu do at 34⅛c; 26,000 bu do at 34⅛c; [illegible] bu do at 34c; 9,600 bu do at 33⅞c; 400 bu rejected at 33c; 2,400 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu do at 32c; 400 bu ear at 32c; 400 bu kiln dried at 33c; total, 143,600 bu.

Oats were in limited request, and the market was dull and tame, without alteration to note in prices, however. Shippers took about all the new car-lots offered at yesterday's figures, and a lot of rejected which was wanted to fill out a cargo. Speculators kept remarkably quiet. No. 2 closed steady at 21⅝@22c, cash; 21½c seller October; 22½c seller the last half do, and 23½c seller all November. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 22½c; 6,600 bu do at 22⅛c; 7,200 bu at 22c; 12,000 bu do at 21¾c; 3,000 bu rejected at 21½c; 2,400 bu do at 19½c; 600 bu do at 19½. Total, 33,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and nominally ½c lower, under more liberal offerings and a limited demand, and the market closed dull at 54½@55c for No. 2, cash, and 55c seller November. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 54½c; 3,000 bu do at 55c. Total 7,200 bu.

Barley was dull at an irregular range, and weak. Early in the day an effort was made by some holders to force an advance, but the movement was not a success, as the offerings were numerous, and more than the "bulls" cared to attempt to take care of. We note the engagement to-day of freight room for 149,000 bu, some of those who bought freely when the market was higher, accepting this plan in preference to selling it at the lower prices now current, besides which it is thought this will tend to stimulate values a trifle. No. 2 closed irregular at 61@63c, cash; 63⅝c for the year or seller October; 63½@64c for do seller the last half of October, and 63½c seller the last half of November. Sales were reported of 11,200 bu No. 2 at 64c; 2,800 bu at 64½c; 4,400 bu do at 64c; 1,200 bu do at 64½c; 6,800 bu do at 65c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 55c; 3,200 bu do at 55½c; 4,800 bu do at 54c; 2,800 bu rejected at 38c; 400 bu (by sample) at 38c; 170 bags do at 65c; 350 bags do at 60c; 400 bu do at 70c; 300 bu and 200 bags do at 75c; 300 bu at 77c; 1,200 bu at 78c,—all on track; 300 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 73c, delivered. Total, 58,600 bu.

THE WHEAT CROP OF CALIFORNIA.

Reports from California report the wheat crop this year as prodigious. All the crops of that State are cultivated on a scale almost unknown to the farmers this side of the Rocky Mountains, and more especially in the Eastern States. Wheat is sown and reaped with fabulous profusion. Farming in that country is carried on on an extensive scale by those who engage in it, and "a farm" means an extensive tract under one master hand, not a few hundred acres as here.

A careful correspondent of the *Alta California*, who has just finished a trip through the region, and who applied at nearly every railroad station for statistics of the crop and of the proportions of it which were ready for or about to be forwarded to market, returns with an astounding exhibit of figures. He found at each station thousands of sacks in store and news of thousands of sacks approaching in wagons. Every storehouse and shed and covered nook was filled with sacks of wheat. In the upper Sacramento and Napa valleys alone there were found to be 4,742,000 sacks, or 9,484,000 bushels, or 5,690,000 centals, or about 284,520 tons of wheat. The total yield of wheat in the San Joaquin, Livermore, Sacramento, and Napa valleys showed 10,746,945 sacks, or 21,491,890 bushels, or 12,895,134 centals, equal to 634,746 tons. And all the valleys, foot hills, and fertile slopes of the coast range yet to be heard from! The prospect of getting this unprecedented crop to market is poor enough. At a time when Great Britain is yearning for breadstuffs—when the latest crop news from Scotland and the north of England is so exceedingly doleful, the Golden State has an overplus which is likely to rot for want of transportation facilities. First, there are not a sufficient number of railroad cars to take the wheat to the coast; next, San Francisco, having no railroad depot nearer than across the bay, is embarrassed by transhipments. But the most important want of San Francisco and the whole Pacific coast is ocean transportation, and the *Alta California* declares that Congress, at its next session, should remove all restrictions on shipbuilding in this country. "California," it says, "will need 600 large ships to carry this year's crop. It is a disgrace to this great nation that we should be dependent on foreign ships to carry our own products."

FAILURE OF THE SCOTCH AND NORTH-ENGLISH HARVESTS.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from London under date of Sept. 9, has this to say about the Scotch and North English harvest:

"One woe doth tread upon another's heels," and now, in addition to the almost complete ruin of the potato crop, and a fresh outbreak of the cattle plague, we hear that in Scotland, and the north of England, the wheat, rye, barley and oat harvest is spoiled. "The weather for the last fortnight has been unprecedented in the history of our harvests," says the leading Scotch journal; "the rainfall has been again excessive; the atmosphere clogged with moisture; thunderstorms have been common, and the electrical action of the [illegible] a most disturbing character." In consequence of all this: "The crops are not only bad in every sense of the term, but the expense of securing them is everywhere excessive." In those quarters where the wheat has not yet been cut, it is deteriorated by a second growth, and where it has been put up in sheaves, the wet weather has made the fields quite unsuitable for human food. Barley and oats have also suffered in the same way, and, in a word, the destruction of the cereal crops in Scotland and the north of England is nearly complete. As to the potato-rot, it is stated that the former estimates of loss have all been greatly understated, with the exception of Ireland. In that island the disease, a few weeks ago, was very prevalent, but for some undiscovered cause its ravages have been arrested, and the crop there will be at least tolerably good. Throughout England and Scotland in those localities where potatoes have for many years been extensively grown the shortcoming is now said to range between 30 and 50 per cent. Under these discouraging circumstances there is some comfort in the fact that on the Continent, as a rule, the harvest has been excellent, and that the price of breadstuffs, up to the present time at least, has advanced only in a slight degree.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was but little doing in grain. No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1.15½ seller October, and closed at $1.15½; seller the year offered at $1.14½, with $1.14⅛ bid. Corn was firm and quiet. No. 2 sold at 34c cash or seller the month; 34⅛@34c for last half, or seller November; and at 38c for seller June. Other grains were neglected.

Provisions inactive, and prices nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

ALCOHOL—The demand continues good and prices nominally unchanged. We quote: $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is no change to note. Stocks are ample, the demand comparatively light, and prices nominally steady. We quote: $80.00@90.00 per ton for common; $100.00@110.00 for fair; $120.00 for choice, and $130.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Continue in fair request. The supply is good. The following is the range of prices: $1.10@1.80 for common to choice; and $2.00@2.60 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A good business is done in this department. Prices continue to be steady. Common brick is firm at the recent advance. We quote: Stucco, $3.25@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.25@2.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, $1.00@1.10 per brl; white sand, per brl, $3.75@4.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $45.00@60.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $32.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $28.00, del; fire, clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00.

BUTTER—The outward movement of this staple continues on a liberal scale, and, with a steady, fair local demand to meet, dealers find no difficulty in keeping the stocks down to a moderate point, and fully sustaining prices. The offerings for choice butter are inadequate, but otherwise the supply is ample. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 16@20c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags are in less active demand than formerly, but the reduced condition of the stocks induces a firm feeling, and the quoted prices are generally adhered. Burlaps, gunnies and wool sacks rule quiet and easy. We repeat our list: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 27c; Ludlow, 27c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Royal River, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

CHEESE—This staple was again in good demand, and the market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. Stocks are in good working order, and are of a quality above the average of former years. We quote: New York factory, 14½@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The coal trade was more quiet to-day, but none the less firm. Stocks are reported light for the season, and the opinion seems to prevail that prices will further advance. Following are the quotations: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues quiet and firm, at former quotations, viz.: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $28.00@37.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—Are dull, prices ranging from 20@21c. Sales: 25 cases at 21c; 1,500 dozen at 20c.

FISH—Cod were nominally higher, though not quotably so, as the market was bare. Herring and whitefish are also scarce, and exceedingly firm. There was an active inquiry from interior dealers, and the local consumptive demand was also liberal, at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@6.00; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this department there were no new features to note. The demand does not exhibit any perceptible increase, and the general market is wanting in strength. We repeat our quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 12@18c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@13c; raisins, $2.90@2.90; blackberries, new, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7@8c; apples, Southern, 6@6c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Our remarks made under this head from day to day for the past fortnight or more would be equally applicable to-day. Sugars were again scarce, and, under a large demand, were strong all round, while crushed and powdered, granulated, and extra C were advanced ⅛c. Syrups, spices, and choice grades of coffee remain very firm, while other goods ruled steady and unchanged. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 22½@23c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 18@20c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 11⅞@12c; do No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 2, 12¼@12⅝c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 62@65c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 18@20c; cassia, 39@40c; pepper, 23@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 20@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 17@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@6c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to arrive freely, and are moderately active. Peaches are in fair supply and in good demand. Grapes active. Pears scarce. Cranberries are quiet, and being quoted at $7.50@9.00 ₩ brl, cultivated, $11.00@12.00. Sales—Apples, 70 brls at $1.50@1.75; 2 cars fair at $2.00 on track; 140 brls at $2.25; 90 brls at $2.50. Peaches, 90 baskets poor at 15@20c; 200 do at 35@50c; 170 fair at 40@50c; 50 choice at 60c; 60 at 75c. Quinces, 25 baskets at $1.00. Pears, 40 brls at $5.00@6.50. Cranberries, 100 brls wild at $7.50; 10 brls choice at $9.00; 20 brls cultivated at $11.00@12.00. Grapes, 250 cases Concord and Isabella at $1.75@2.00; 100 baskets at 60@65c; 30 cases Catawba at $2.50@2.75; 20 baskets at $1.00; 26 cases Delaware at $2.65@3.00.

HAY—A fair degree of activity still characterizes this market, and for pressed hay (both timothy and prairie) the quoted prices were freely paid. The arrivals were fair, but barely equalled the demand. Dealers were offering the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was noted under this head. Steady activity was witnessed and the market remains firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 9½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17@18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 20@21c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 20@24c; deacons, 60@65c; damaged, ⅔c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in good request, and prices are steady and unchanged. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 4-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 4-10@	5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@	5 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@	6 8-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@		rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@		rates
Russian iron, perfect	.22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	.21		
Sheet iron	7	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½	@13	rates
Spring and tire steel	12	@12	rates

LEATHER—Prices were firm, as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ₩ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	34
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	90
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.30
French calf, 30 to 50 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.20@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are active and former prices are maintained:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00 do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 48c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 9@9½c.

NAILS—Prices are fully 25 per cent lower today on account of competition among dealers. We now quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.00; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.75; 3d do, $7.00; do fine, $8.00; 2d do, $9.25; clinch, $8.25. 15@10 discount to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand continues fair, and former prices are sustained. We quote:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	18 @	19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	15 @	16
Hemp-sash cord, ₩ lb	33 @	35
Marline, ₩ lb	22 @	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @	6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @	7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @	6.50

OILS—The excitement in carbon oil continues unabated, and prices are still working upward. Dealers are now demanding 27@28c, and are making no effort to increase sales even at this figure, indications all pointing to a further advance. Lard, linseed and turpentine remain firm, which other description rule quiet and steady. A fair business was done at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, 86@88c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@75c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Some little improvement was noticeable in the demand for paints and colors, and a better feeling seemed to prevail. Prices, however, were unchanged, ranging as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@	11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	5c
In bladders	6c

POULTRY—Is coming in quite freely; sales are slow, prices are easier. Geese bring $9.00@10.00 per doz for common; $11.00@12.00 for good. Sales were made of old chickens at $3.50@4.25; spring chickens at $2.50@3.25; small do at $2.00@2.50; turkeys at 13@14c; ducks, $4.00.

POTATOES—Are coming in slowly. Yesterday's prices were fully sustained. Sales: 1 car Early Rose at 48c, on track; 1 car mixed at 55c, delivered; 1 car in sacks mixed at 60c, delivered; $4.00 for Jerseys; $3.50@3.75 per brl for choice Southern sweet.

SALT—Is in fair demand. There are no changes noticed to-day; prices are steady and firm, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy without bags, $2.37½; do with bags, $4.37½; Ashton, dairy, per bag, $6.00; ground alum, $4.00.

SEEDS—The market for seeds is quiet and prices a trifle weaker. Sales—Timothy, 67 sacks at $2.40; 24 at $2.60; 50 at $2.50; 50 at $2.65; 63 prime at $2.95; 11 sacks clover at $5.15; 5 mammoth at $6.25; 1 car flax on track, at $1.60½; 1 car do at $1.64.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand is good, and prices firm, as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS RAISED PANEL BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	3.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	4.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	5.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
5-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.75
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.90

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.20
1 3-16	8x12	1.80	1 3-16	10x16	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.00			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x2	55c
8x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	64c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x2	67c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	71c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 4x6	80c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	90c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	98c

Discount of 15@20 per cent from list.

TEAS—Business continues fair at unchanged rates, the following being the prices current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 40@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 55@75c; good to choice do, 80@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.65; choice to extra leaf Japan, 80@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@75c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@60c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 80@$1.05.

TOBACCO—In the tobacco market a good business was doing, and the quotations given below were generally adhered to:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Remained firm at previously quoted: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50@14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOL—The trade in wool is very quiet, and prices nominal. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	60@64c
Tub, common	57@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	45@48c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@53c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	45@48c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	50@53c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	45@48c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	35@40c
Super, pulled	44@47c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

The receipts of Live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,347	6,283	
Tuesday	3,203	8,081	1,129
Wednesday	1,621	12,885	1,447
Thursday	2,498	11,874	2,070
Total	10,769	39,123	4,626
Same time last week	12,883	36,245	4,275
Week before last	12,833	39,636	6,782

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,034	9,639	
Tuesday	1,033	7,597	
Wednesday	1,197	8,594	
Total	3,464	24,221	

CATTLE—If it were possible for the market to be more thoroughly dull, and generally unsatisfactory than during the preceding days of the week, we should say the climax had been reached to-day. Not only was there little or no demand for shipment, but the purchases of local butchers were, seemingly, restricted to meeting actual necessities, and, aside from stock cattle, which were inquired for to some extent, there cannot fairly be said to have been a market. Just how much of a decline was sustained it is impossible to say, but that prices were considerable lower than on yesterday is plainly indicated by the few reported transactions. Although the stale cattle numbered fully 3,000 head, and the fresh receipts reached 2,498 head, the aggregate of sales did not foot up considerably below 1,000, thus leaving not less than 4,000 cattle still in the yard unsold. This being the Jewish "New Year," the Jews were not in the market, but had they been it is not probable that they would have operated to any considerable extent, as the markets below are prostrate, and shippers are incurring heavy losses. The inquiry for stockers, as before stated, was fair, and prices were without perceptible change, ruling comparatively steady at $3.00@3.50 for common thinnish lots, and at $3.75@4.25 for medium to prime lots of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. The extreme range of prices was $1.60@6.00, the inside figure for some thin Cherokee cows, and the outside for 119 choice native steers averaging 1,392 lbs. Few sold above $5.00, however, and with three or four exceptions no sales were effected above $4.60. The market closed dull and heavy at the annexed quotations:

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.40
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.61@3.50
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.75@4.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
26	Cherokee heifers	664	$1 80
34	Cherokee heifers	679	1 90
46	Cherokee steers	749	2 00
25	Texan steers	759	2 25
24	Texan steers	1,204	2 50
24	Texan steers	988	2 37½
41	Texan steers	968	2 62½
13	Texan steers	1,150	3 00
23	calves	200	4 00
19	stock steers	940	3 40
16	choice steers	1,383	5 87½
19	Texas cattle	927	2 75
14	stock steers	1,029	3 60
26	stock steers	830	3 40
20	stock steers	1,050	4 12½
15	good steers	1,241	5 00
119	choice steers	1,393	6 00
35	Texas cattle	1,056	2 60
14	good steers	1,307	5 55
17	cows	602	2 37½

HOGS—The feeling of weakness developed in the hog market was even more prominent today, the report that Boston buyers had received instructions to make no more purchases during the present week, coupled with unfavorable advices from New York, causing something of a "panicky" feeling among holders. There was a large number of hogs in the pens, and in their anxiety to "close out," holders urged their stock upon the market at 5@10c reduction from yesterday's prices—the reduction being most severe in heavy grades, the inquiry for which was light. During the afternoon, trading was extremely slow—was in fact almost at a "stand still," and the market closed heavy with a downward look. Sales were effected at $4.40@4.50 for Michigan hogs and common coarse lots generally; at $4.60@4.65 for medium, and at $4.70@4.80 for good to choice. A few extra stringed lands early at $4.85@4.87½. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
106	228	4 65	94	257	4 87½	106	230	4 65
42	225	4 70	59	205	4 80	44	230	4 65
44	273	4 62½	48	260	4 75	49	262	4 75
63	214	4 60	58	238	4 75	30	224	4 65
63	217	4 65	67	217	4 65	115	222	4 75
52	217	4 60	53	213	4 70	106	215	4 65
41	213	4 65	131	206	4 70	48	242	4 70
59	203	4 65	100	217	4 65	50	236	4 70
61	262	4 70	68	207	4 70	54	250	4 70
264	299	4 60	50	245	4 70	59	236	4 65
95	229	4 60	50	229	4 60	61	270	4 60
30	268	4 60	48	228	4 75	63	262	4 60
47	274	4 65	52	203	4 60	68	230	4 70
46	236	4 60	39	251	4 75	63	263	4 70
48	239	4 75	50	221	4 75	62	217	4 65
51	232	4 62½	51	241	4 70	65	250	4 60
67	189	4 75	60	250	4 75	60	221	4 70

SHEEP—Under the large supply (2,070 head arrived to-day) the market was weak and lower. Aside from local butchers there was no inquiry, and buyers could not be found for one-half the offerings. The quality was generally poor, there being barely a half dozen car loads that would grade above medium, and sales were chiefly at the low range of $3.75@4.25. The market was lifeless during the afternoon, and closed weak at $3.00@3.25 for thin mixed lots; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,078	1,374
Shingles, m	2,300	1,736
Lath, m	363	132

Corresponding figures last year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,846	2,835
Shingles, m	2,640	1,613
Lath, m	888	249

FREIGHTS—Vessels were in fair demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$4.75	Oconto	$7.25
Ludington	4.50	Grand River	3.75
Pentwater	4.00	Green Bay	3.75
Menominee	5.00	Whitehall	4.00
Muskegon	3.75		

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active and prices firm. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	42.00@45.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@40.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	32.00@35.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	30.00@32.00
Common boards	20.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@22.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	25.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	25.00@75.00
Black walnut	35.00@100.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	17.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@35.00
Cherry	45.00@60.00
Pickets, square	15.00@17.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@18.00
Lath	3.00@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.00@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The market was strong, but quiet. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@1.60

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

At the cargo prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	14.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	14.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	12.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@13.00
Shingles	3.25@3.37½
Lath	3.00@3.25
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Cargo sales were:

Schooner M. Dall, from Oconto, 160 m strips and boards at $21.00; 40 m lath, $3.25.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED...... Oct. 3.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 3 boxes fish, 1 bdl pelts and sundries.

Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Merchant, Erie, 112 tons railroad iron, 31 bdls fish, and sundries.

Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 1,949 bars iron, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.

Prop City of Detroit, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt.

Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 997 tons coal.

Schr Republic, Alpena, 275 m lumber, 87 m lath.

Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 111 m lumber.

Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, 5,000 brls salt.

Schr M. Dall, Oconto, 160 m lumber.

Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.

Schr J. H. Travis, Muskegon, 10 m lumber, 700 m lath.

Barge City of Grand Haven, Menominee, 240 m lumber.

Barge Wolverine, Menominee, 300 m lumber.

Prop Ocean, Montreal, 200 tons pig iron.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 150 pkgs butter, 50 bales hops, 150 bu potatoes, 25 brls flour, and sundries.

Schr Wollin, Holland, 29 cds wood, 20 cds bark.

Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 130,000 lumber.

Schr Persia, White Lake, 90,000 lumber.

Schr Challenge, Bailey's Harbor, 1,000 telegraph poles, 34 cds wood.

Schr Hero, Sister Bay, 50 cds wood.

Schr J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 90,000 lumber, 400,000 lath.

Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 90,000 lumber.

Schr Elva, Grand Haven, 57 cds bark.

Schr R. B. Hubbard, Michigan City, light.

Schr Progress, Bailey's Harbor, 35 cds wood.

Scow Wm. Morse, Pt. Clinton, 22 yds gravel.

Scow Spray, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.

Barge Apprentice Boy, Menominee, 220,000 lumber, 10,000 lath.

Barge Golden Harvest, Menominee, 265,000 lumber, 10,000 lath.

Scow Champion, White Lake, 30 cds wood, 7 cds slabs.

CLEARED...... Oct. 3.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.

Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.

Prop Merchant, Erie, 300 brls flour.

Schr America, Buffalo, 18,160 bu corn.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Schr Minnie Wing, Buffalo, 12,174 bu wheat.

Schr Willis Keller, Kingston, 16,347 bu wheat.

Schr City of Green Bay, Buffalo, 22,095 bu wheat.

Schr Grotoe, Buffalo, 21,182 bu corn.

Schr J. P. March, Buffalo, 24,500 bu corn.

Schr Kate Hinchman, Buffalo, 14,946 bu corn.

Schr Melvina, Buffalo, 18,550 bu wheat.

Schr Perry Hannah, Buffalo, 16,126 bu barley.

Schr M. R. Gaffe, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.

Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 37,054 bu corn.

Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Schr William Smith, South Haven, 2 brls pork, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.

Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 30,500 bu wheat.

Bark Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.

Schr Jno. T. Mott, Kingston, 18,515 bu wheat.

Schr A. L. Johnson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.

Schr Frostie, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.

Schr E. C. Cleveland, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.

Schr Hattie Howard, Buffalo, 16,978 bu corn.

Bark J. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 3,500 bu corn.

Schr William Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,600 bu corn.

Schr Ostrich, 18,894 bu corn.

Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 21,850 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Active and ½c higher. Quotable at 15½c for wheat and 14½c for corn to Buffalo. To Kingston, agents asking 25c for wheat. To Portland via Sarnia and Grand Trunk Railway, agents were asking 34c for corn. To Boston via Buffalo, the Western Transportation Company's steamers (Tuttle's line) were asking 35c. No Northern Transportation steamers here. The engagements reported were as follows: To Kingston—Jessie Drummond, wheat at 24c. To Portland—Props Montgomery and City of Fremont, corn at 34c. To Buffalo—C. A. King, wheat at 16½c; prop City of Detroit, barley at 15c; prop Thomas A. Scott, barley at 15c; schr Northern Belle and prop Java, barley at 15½c; D. S. Austin and James Garrett, corn at 15½c; Mary E. Perew, corn on p. t. Total capacity equal to 48,000 bu of wheat, 115,000 bu corn, and 129,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—Grain freights firm and moderately active at the advance noted yesterday. Charters include the following: Propeller Mayflower and schooner C. F. King, wheat to Buffalo at 16c; bark Nelson and schooner Fleetwing, same at 15½c. The rate on wheat to Oswego is nominal at 23½c, and to Kingston at 24½c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—Rates are 15c per ton lower on coal to Chicago. Charters: Propeller Missouri, salt to Manitowoc on p. t, and to Milwaukee, 20, f. o. b.; schooner Tempest, salt to Toledo at 10, f. o. b.; schooners Baldwin, L. J. Clark, and Yankee, coal to Chicago at $1.40 per ton free; schooner Mizart, coal to Toledo at $1.00 free; schooner Winslow, coal to Detroit at 90c free; schooner midnight, coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.65 free.

Miscellaneous.

Wind—Southwest, brisk.

—The Light Ship on Colchester Reef broke loose and went ashore.

—Some fifteen or more vessels and barges in all, it is said, were ashore at Malden, and below as far down as the Clay Banks.

—The barge Mathew McNear was dashed to pieces at Horn's Pier; no lives lost.

—The schooner Mary Nau sprung aleak and went down Sunday night, between Pilot and Detroit Islands, in nine fathoms of water; cargo salt.

—Thirty dead bodies have been washed ashore between Harrisville and Tawas. So says the Detroit *Post*.

—The schooner J. H. Hartzell, laden with grain from this city, arrived at Detroit day before yesterday on her way to Buffalo. Her sails and rigging were badly damaged by the storm.

—The propeller Benton parted lines from Whitmore's dock at Tawas City and went ashore. She broke her wheel and was otherwise damaged.

—A large white barge of the Zouave tow is ashore inside Tawas Point.

—Some of the docks at Tawas City are badly damaged. Hale's dock, with some lumber, was also washed away.

WASHED AWAY.—During the storm of Sunday, the Northern Transportation dock at Glen Arbor was entirely swept away, together with the warehouse on it. The dock at Glen Haven was partially destroyed.

—The propeller Java arrived here last evening after a rough passage across the lakes. She weathered the gale of Saturday and Sunday successfully.

—The schooner Columbian, about which fears had begun to be entertained of her loss in the late storm, has arrived safe and sound at Detroit.

FROM THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.—Superintendent Motts writes us from the above place and states that the large iron propeller Philadelphia, deep loaded, is aground in the canal, and by the working of her wheel has thrown up sand bars. This, in connection with the low stage of water, has reduced the depth in the canal to 11 feet 6 inches.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEW SCHOONER.—The new schooner built by I. McDermont, for D. Freeman, was launched at Port Burwell, Sept. 28. She is full size for the Welland Canal Locks. Her capacity is 24,000 bushels, and she is valued at $16,000. Captain Cooper, who has an interest in her, is Captain, and she was christened Lady Dufferin, and is pronounced the finest Canadian schooner afloat.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult., the property and franchises of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company were transferred to the United States, in accordance with the bill passed last winter by Congress for the purchase of the same. Mr. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from Wisconsin, and E. J. Stevens, attorney for the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, appeared at the War Department to complete the transfer to the Government of the locks, canals, dams, and franchises of that Company, and the entire work has been passed over to the United States Engineer Department to carry out the enlargement and completion.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—On Saturday night, the 28th, in a fearful storm from the southeast, the new port or extension of Lord, Gay & Co. dock was swept away with about 400,000 feet of lumber and bill stuff. Loss about $10,000, a part of which will be saved, as the lumber lies on the beach just above the dock, and most of the timber is as yet uninjured. No further apprehension is felt for the balance of the dock or the lumber.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE IRON CITY.—Captain Morris Barrett, of the tug M. I. Mills, who abandoned the barge Iron City with a crew of six human beings on board, on Lake Erie, to the mercy of one of the most severe storms of the season, has arrived at Detroit, and according to the Detroit *Tribune* made the following statement:

"Not long after the departure of the tow from Cleveland, they were overtaken by the late violent gale, and made favorable weather of it until reaching the lower end of the lake, at which time the storm had risen to its extreme height, and the waves were mountainous. Not far distant from Sturgeon Point the tow-line broke, and, owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, all efforts to again regain the barge was beyond all possibility, and any attempt to tug back on the part of the tug would have insured her total destruction. She accordingly proceeded to Buffalo. On her arrival at that port, Captain Barrett called on William Lotheridge, the agent, to report, but in turn was, he says, grossly assaulted by that individual, and was ordered to leave town immediately, without the privilege of protesting or further inquiry into the facts."

The idea that Mr. Lotheridge, of the firm of Nelson, Lotheridge & Co., "grossly assaulted" a man is ridiculous on the face of it. Mr. L. is not that kind of a man. Those who know him would instantly smile at the very thought of such an occurrence. Mr. Lotheridge says that Captain Barrett made no report at their office. Thursday morning he learned that the tug Mills lay across the river, near the lighthouse, and immediately hailed a tug to take him over to her. During the interview that ensued, Captain Barrett reported that he had laid in port all night, and early in the morning went in search of the abandoned barge Iron City. He found the barge a wreck near Sturgeon Point, and, after an unsuccessful search for the missing crew, returned to port with the sad conviction that they were all lost. Mr. Lotheridge avers that, after listening to the Captain's own statement relative to his abandonment of the crew of the Iron City, he could not help feeling that it was a cowardly act, and he expressed to the Captain in a rather earnest manner his convictions. He told the Captain if the crew were lost a fearful responsibility was his, and that this would not be a safe place for him. The general opinion among the sailors here was that Captain Barrett had failed to perform his duty [illegible]

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.

PASSED DOWN.—Bark Naiad; schooners Sea Bird, E. Gerlich, Mather, James Couch, Goshawk, Alva Bradley, Mary Elizabeth, Dashing Wave, Hammond.

PASSED UP.—Propeller Ellsworth; barks Robert Gaskin, Acorn, Cecilia; schooners Trowbridge, Polly Rogers, Waucoma.

ARRIVED.—The schooner Yankee Blade, which was ashore on Point au Pelee Island, arrived here to-day, where she will be repaired.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—PASSED UP—Prop Oronoco; barks William Sturges, Advance; schrs Francis Palms, Bridgewater, Riverside, Maxwell, Stafford, Champion, Elvina, James Bentley, Midnight.

PASSED DOWN—Prop. Russia; schrs Clara Tonell, Star of Hope, Kindsteer, W. B. Allen.

Illinois River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 3.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Gooding, from Henry, towing canalboat E. A. Thorp, light, for Joliet; canalboat Waterloo, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canalboat Bouchard, light, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Waterloo, from Peru, with corn for Chicago; E. A. Thorp, light, for Joliet. Passed Out—Bouchard, light, for Peru.

Nine feet and one inch of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

A Place Where Bishops Drink Everything but Water.

The Rev. Gideon Draper writes to the New York *Methodist* a humorous account of his experiences in Norway. He says:

In accordance with a previous invitation, we repair to the parsonage to partake of a formal dinner in honor of the Bishop. The Norwegian flag is flying from the flagstaff, and a regret is expressed by the host that he has not the beautiful American flag to unfurl by its side. The catechists and officers of the church, and a few other guests, all of whom are gentlemen, gather around the table, and a good Norwegian dinner is served, introduced by fish-pudding, with the accompanying side-dishes. Many toasts are drank, among which America and its representatives are not forgotten. After dinner, coffee and pipes and subsequently bottles containing divers kind of beverages, among which I was surprised to find one temperance drink. Good pure water abounds, it was said, in Norway, I replied it was true, but I had never yet seen a Norwegian drinking it. The preacher took his spirits in the vestry after his labors, the Bishop his, and wine, beer, and punch were in abundance. This drinking of everything but water is here universal and incessant. The total abstinence society has in Norway an open but I fear a discouraging field. The Bishop toasted the young candidates who had just finished their theological studies. It required some stretch of imagination to fancy Bishop Janes taking his grogafter his pulpit labors, and then toasting in the wine cup those whom he ordained to the sacred ministry. But customs differ in different countries. We returned home scarcely knowing whether we were more impressed by the solemn church services of the morning, or the ecclesiastical jollity of the afternoon.

Suicide of an American Girl in London.

The suicide of an American girl in London occurred under very sad circumstances about three weeks ago. She drowned herself at Waterloo Bridge, and the motives which impelled her to the act are vividly set forth in this letter, which she left behind her: "The crime that I am about to commit and what I suffer hereafter is nothing compared to my present misery. Alone in London, not a penny or a friend to advise or lend a helping hand, tired and weary with looking for something to do, falling in every way, footsore and heartweary, I prefer death to the dawning of another wretched morning. I came as nursery governess with a lady from America to Wick, in Scotland, where she discharged me, refusing to pay my passage back, giving me my wages, £3 10s. After my expenses to London, I found myself in this great city with only 5s. What was I to do? I sold my watch. The paltry sum I obtained for that soon went in paying for my board and in looking for a situation. Now I am destitute. Every day is a misery to me. No friend, no hope, no money; what is left? Oh, God of heaven, have mercy on a poor, helpless sinner; thou knowest how I have striven against this, but fate is against me. I cannot tread the path of sin, for my dead mother will be watching me. Fatherless, motherless, home I have none. Oh, for the charity of Christian hearts. I am now mad; for days I have foreseen that this would be the end. May all who hear of my death forgive me, and may God Almighty do so, before whose bar I must soon appear. Farewell to all, to this beautiful and wretched world. Alice Blanche Oswald. I am 20 years of age the 14th of this month."

—Morton is compelled to acknowledge that he "never saw the Indiana Democrats so determined to carry the State as they are this fall."

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF

MEDFORD RUM.

The Best Rum in the States.

Lawrence's Medford Old Rum,

Of the finest grades and of all ages.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

The Choicest Old Rum in the World.

Write us for Circular. Our trade-marks are patented. The public is cautioned against imitations.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO US, and so insure perfect satisfaction.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

127 Broad-st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

116 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the most learned in the profession, and his having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Send his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 p. m. to [illegible]

["Times," Oct. 14, 1869.]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last two years, been permanently located in our city, at 464 State-st, and it is not too much for us to say that his success in curing the diseases which he advertises to treat. We know the doctor to be a gentleman, and entirely worthy of the public confidence, treating those who need his services successfully, skillfully and confidentially. Note his card in another column of our paper, and save your health by going in time.

COBURN

Medical Institute,

No. 158 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and Nervous debility. Send for book on urinary and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 158 West Madison st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., who has had an experience of twenty-eight years, the last eighteen years of which he has practised in this city, office 418 South Clark-st., corner of Polk, still continues to cure all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being safely and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., at his Medical Infirmary, if desired. A Treatise describing causes, symptoms and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

565 State-st., Chicago, the longest-engaged and most successful specialist in the treatment of all chronic, sexual, and diseases of a delicate nature in both sexes. Age, with experience, can be relied upon. Consultations confidential and invited. Treatise and circulars free. Rubber goods on hand.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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Tribune.

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No. 15 Custom-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 69 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Friday Morning, October 4, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy.....$0.50
Ten copies.....4.00
Twenty-five copies.....8.50
One hundred copies.....30.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Trumbull.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull will address the people at the following times and places:

Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8, night.
Mendota, Lasalle Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9, day.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Thursday, Oct. 10, day.
Dixon, Lee Co., Friday, Oct. 11, day.
Sterling, Whiteside Co., Saturday, Oct. 12, day.
Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Monday, Oct. 14, day.
Galesburg, Knox County, Tuesday, Oct. 15, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16, day.
Peoria, Peoria Co., Thursday, Oct. 17, day.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Bloomington, McLean Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Springfield, Sangamon Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 22, day.
Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Edwardsville, Madison County, Thursday, Oct. 24, day.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Chester, Randolph Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Monday, Oct. 28, day.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29, day.
Centralia, Marion Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30, day.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

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Lincoln, Logan Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
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Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
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Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
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Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.

The above are all night meetings.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

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Streator, Lasalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4, night.
Ottawa, Lasalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

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Woodstock, McHenry Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak as follows:

DeKalb, Oct. 2, p. m.

The General will answer the resolution of the DeKalb County Republican Convention, requesting him to resign his seat in Congress.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Virginia, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

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Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

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Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Equality, Gallatin Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

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Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
Mulanaphy, Washington County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Centre, White County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
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Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Aledo, Mercer Co., Oct. 4, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Oct. 5, night.
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 6, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 7.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 8, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 9, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., Oct. 14, night.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 15, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 16, day.
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The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:

Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:

Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Equality, Gallatin Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:

Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
Mulanaphy, Washington County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Centre, White County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Carmi, White County, Friday, Oct. 11.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 24

THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

Important Meeting of French Liberals Last Evening—Call for a Liberal Meeting at Hyde Park—Announcements.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Liberal Headquarters, yesterday, were O. F. Woodruff, Morrison, Ill.; M. Kildiff, Bay City, Mich.; E. F. Clements, Utica, N. Y.; B. D. Crissie, Montville, N. Y.; A. P. Keyer, Palatine, Ill.; Salem Burroughs, Aurora, Ill.; D. Negh, Lawrence, Kansas; J. G. Hadden, Monmouth, Ill.; J. C. Hanan, New York; W. R. Fay, La Fayette, Ind.

FRENCH LIBERALS.

A large concourse of Frenchmen from all parts of the city assembled last evening at Father Mathew Temperance Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, for the purpose of organizing a French Greeley and Brown Club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Alexander Bengley, who was nominated and elected President. Mr. M. Syr was elected Secretary. Professor Delafontaine was then introduced as the first speaker. He said he had always been a Republican and was a Republican still, but he could no longer support General Grant, because Grant was a dictator like Napoleon, and would undoubtedly, like the latter, commit a *coup d'etat*, if he had a chance, and make America a monarchy. The present Administration was no better than any of the monarchies of Europe. He compared Horace Greeley with President Thiers, who, like the latter, was a wise, noble, and good man, a man of great literary knowledge and of unusual intelligence. Thiers had saved France, and Greeley would save America. No foreigner could vote for Wilson, who was one of the worst Know-Nothings, and had taken an oath to oppose Catholics, and, as most Frenchmen were Catholics, he could not see how any of them could vote for such a man. A large number of French would vote for the Liberal ticket.

Victor Roy, the next speaker, strongly condemned the present Administration, and urged the audience to vote for Greeley and Brown next November.

Mr. Ronayne followed. He was pleased to make his first political speech before a Liberal audience, but was sorry to say that he had to use hard words against the head of this Government, who was entirely unfit to perform the responsible duties devolving upon the President, and who was surrounded by the most corrupt politicians to be found in this country. He referred to Greeley as a great and good man who had always been in favor of foreigners, and he hoped the French would vote for him.

Mr. Charles Andrieux spoke in the same strain, and compared Grant with Napoleon, who, like the latter, had said, "Let us have peace," and at the same time kept up war and dissension.

Mr. J. A. Ronayne then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Canadians and French of the City of Chicago, having the interests of our adopted country at heart, declare ourselves in favor of the Liberal Republican party, and pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors for its success.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Club, for the purpose of facilitating our operations, and that a list of all Frenchmen sympathizing with this movement be prepared for publication in the daily papers.

The following permanent officers of the French Greeley and Brown Club were then elected: President, Alexander Bengley; Vice President, Chas. Andrieux; Secretary, Victor Roy; Treasurer, Joseph Labe; Executive Committee, Professor Delafontaine, A. M. Davis, J. Rabilaille, B. L'Mages, M. Fontis.

The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTH WARD.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Sixth Ward held a very large and enthusiastic meeting Wednesday evening at Kramer's Hall, corner of Thirty-first and Arnold streets. George Hilton, the President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. J. D. O'Leary as the first speaker. He made a telling speech, and was followed by H. H. Anderson, J. W. Graham, and J. S. McAllicott. W. M. Davis regaled the audience with some choice campaign songs, and was enthusiastically applauded. Fifty men enrolled themselves as members of the Sixth Ward Greeley Escorts.

The Executive Committee of the ward will meet Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 207 Archer avenue.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at the Liberal Headquarters, Colonel Snowhook in the chair. There was quite a large attendance, and much enthusiasm manifested. Brief and pointed addresses were made by Colonel Snowhook, Henry Lincoln, Alexander Wilson, and Messrs. McMillan and Hines.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A grand mass meeting of the Greeley and Brown residents of the West Side will be held, this evening, at Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street. Hon. [illegible] Donnelly, of Minnesota; Hon. Carter H. Harrison, and other prominent and eloquent gentlemen will address the meeting.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Third Ward will meet, this (Friday) evening, at the South Side headquarters, No. 461 Wabash avenue. Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Captain John W. Connett, and H. E. Hoyt will be present to address the meeting.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward, irrespective of parties, are requested to attend a Liberal meeting, this evening, at 8 p. m., at Central Headquarters, 29 Clark street. Messrs. D. Scorer and E. R. Hoyt will address the meeting.

A ratification meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward will be held this evening at No. 112 Clybourne avenue.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Fourteenth Ward will be held this evening at No. 714 Carroll avenue, corner of Robey street.

The young men of the Ninth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will meet to-night at Temperance Hall, Harrison street. S. H. Davis and other prominent gentlemen will address the meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club to-morrow evening at No. 18 Clybourne avenue. Hon. Francis A. Hoffman, Charles Hine, and W. C. McClure will address the meeting.

The Scandinavians of Chicago will hold a mass meeting to-morrow evening at No. 24 Chicago avenue. Prominent Scandinavian and English speakers will address the meeting. Hon. Leonard Swett will speak.

The primaries for the Liberal Republican County Convention of the Fourteenth Ward will be held at No. 671 Carroll avenue, not 571.

The Fifth Ward Primaries will be held at Jackson's, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, in place of Twenty-ninth and State streets.

A Liberal Club will be organized this evening at No. 161 Division street.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN HYDE PARK.

We, the undersigned citizens of Hyde Park, supporters of the Liberal party, call for a meeting of our fellow citizens in sympathy with us, to be held Friday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Town Hall, in the village of Hyde Park, to effect the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club, with the view of advancing the political principles we espouse. Interesting and prominent speakers will be in attendance:

Leonard Swett,	L. Musson,
George Willard,	L. G. Fisher,
[illegible]worth,	M. G. Hills,
S. D. Waldron,	James S. Senate,
P. Van Wyck,	J. W. Waughop,
S. L. Underwood,	John J. Herrick,
J. W. Clyde,	W. R. Sinclair,
J. W. Little,	R. A. Ulrich,
G. A. Hines,	Charles L. Kidder,
C. H. Marry,	W. Farnsworth,
Silas W. Smith,	G. S. Kendrick,
James McNichols,	William Davenport,
J. C. Young,	John McNichols,
H. P. Bosworth,	F. Bosworth,
Joseph F. Bonfield,	Charles E. Pope,
D. V. Purington,	A. T. Ewing,
J. E. Beasley,	J. H. Trumbull,
Wm. Burns,	Wm. Hartinet,
S. A. Downer,	F. L. Sherman,
Wm. H. Lodge,	W. Moore,
Norman C. Perkins,	Guy C. Sampson,
Ignatius Burke,	M. V. Hitchcock,
T. Strickland,	William Riley,
J. O. Newton,	David Collins,
Thos. Collins,	Wm. F. Soper,
B. Chapman,	J. J. Conway,
C. R. Reade,	W. Wood,
Gugustus Arecco,	John Beatty,
George Fitch,	Charles King,
W. K. Ackerman,	J. B. Lewis,
J. R. Dickinson,	John McConnell,
L. Lyon,	Cummings Cherry,
Lynde C. Huntington,	George Shivra,
J. B. Clark,	T. A. Moran,
Charles W. Ayers,	John R. Lewis,
T. M. Clark,	F. D. Orcutt,
Ed. L. Smith,	J. G. Wright,
Harrison Stevens,	John O. Time,
Frederick Dickinson,	John Davis,
John H. Bradley,	Henry Keller,
S. G. Seaton,	Abram Watts,
Robt. Murray,	Smith Kula,
	W. Howard.

THE BLAKE BUSINESS.

Continuation of the Arguments in Support of the Motion for a New Trial.

The second day's proceedings, in the hearing for a new trial of the famous Blake divorce case, opened shortly after 10 o'clock, yesterday, in Judge Gary's Court. Mr. Haines was first heard in behalf of the defendant. He stated that the claims for a new trial in the case were that the Court had erred in its instructions to the jury and that the verdict of the jury was rendered alike against the law and the evidence. The speech of Mr. Haines was mostly a review of the legal points of the case, sustaining the instructions of the Judge, and recounting evidence which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. He concluded his remarks at noon, when the Court adjourned till 2 p. m.

At the appointed hour, Mr. Dow made further argument on the part of the defence. The review of the instructions to the jury led to a further consideration of the employ of detectives, the conduct of Mrs. Blake at home and abroad, including visits to Chicago, the strolls by the lake, and the visits South. The general relations of the pair were also discussed at length. The defendant's counsel claimed that all Thompson's visits to Mrs. Blake were made in the parlor, and not in a private room; that Mrs. Blake was a refined and cultivated woman who loved society, and that her relations with Thompson had been of a proper character. Mr. Barnum Blake was, they claimed, of a sensual and coarse nature, and had Mrs. Blake been so constituted, the jury might with some degree of certainty conclude that her relations with Thompson were of an improper character, but in view of the actual facts of the case they could not have believed her guilty without establishing the precedent that married women could not have social relations or enter the offices of gentlemen without improper motives. Again it was claimed by the complainant's counsel that if Mr. Blake had shot Thompson at sight he would have been acquitted, and that the verdict of the jury, in this instance tended to bring about such results in other cases.

Mr. Dow claimed that such cases generally occurred where parties were caught in flagrante delicto, or where the evidence was very direct, while in this case the guilt was only presumed, and courts were not supposed to adjust the bickerings between man and wife; that the law did not grant divorces on account of incompatibility of temper between the parties; that the instructions of the Court were in every way lawful, and that the law should not, in the case, be violated because in others it had not been enforced. The influence of landscape gardeners, *alias* detectives, upon human society was also considered. The principal evidence offered by Mr. Blake had been that of detectives, or a woman hired in his house, and dependent upon him, whose testimony the Court had very justly instructed the jury to receive with allowance. It was also claimed that the complainant had tried to manufacture evidence and falsely color facts; that all Blake's [illegible] had made written statements to him, [illegible] whole sentences in the testimony of [illegible] witnesses were precisely alike, [illegible] that their story was committed [illegible] that while these agreed on the general examination, they contradicted each other as to various dates, in the cross-examination. The jury had also been instructed to consider the character of the witnesses whose evidence had been taken. The fact of Barnum Blake having hired a detective to dog the steps of his wife for eight months before his conjugal relations with her had ceased, was thought to be against the character of the complainant. Gleason, the detective hired to dog the steps of the woman, was unable to report anything more criminal than walks and calls, which could not be considered wrong in themselves. Foskit, the gardener-detective, who took notes while Blake was absent at Fort Washington, so as to give his wife and Thompson a good opportunity to commit a crime openly, staid at the house two weeks, and was unable to testify to anything criminal, and his employer returned and discharged him in despair of being able to establish a case.

The amicable relations between the Blakes and Thompsons were again considered, viz.: that Blake had placed his horse and sleigh at the disposal of Mrs. Thompson; that he frequently gave Mr. Thompson evidence of friendship, and at one time, when in Florida, remembered to bring the latter an orange cane; and that Mrs. Thompson had, when the Blake children were sick, cared for them.

The flirtation of Mrs. Blake and the Spaniard during the Blakes' visit South, received some attention, and proved a bone of contention between Messrs. Dow and Hervey, which was only adjusted by a liberal reading of the evidence before taken.

The evidence was analyzed closely, nothing of any public interest being developed.

This morning Mr. Hervey will make an argument on behalf of the complainant.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

Thirty-nine new suits were entered in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and twenty-six in the Circuit Court.

Fair progress is being made in the railroad condemnation cases, before Judge Booth, and verdicts may be rendered in some of them to-day.

Judge Williams is expected to sit on Monday, but the announcement is not officially made.

Saturday will be sentence day in the Criminal Court, when Judge Tree's term expires. Monday will be the first of the October term.

The Commercial Insurance Company were the recipients yesterday of some favors at the hands of John K. Hanney, a heavy purchaser of policies in that Company. A reference to the record of new suits in the Superior Court will explain.

In the case of Stone v. Hersch, before Judge Porter, where a verdict is entered for defendant, assessing the damages at $975, it may be explained that defendant claimed, as a set off to the action (for $450 rent), damages estimated at $1,500 for loss of business arising from the plaintiff not giving up possession of premises leased to him in April last. He admits the $450, and receives a verdict for part of the damages claimed as a set off.

October term, in the Superior Court, commences next Monday.

In the Blake divorce case, yesterday, the argument lasted all day. It is attempted to be shown that there were errors in the instructions of the Judge to the jury on the former trial.

United States District Court.

NEW SUITS.

10,297. M. T. Davidson v. A. P. Davis, S. F. Dodge and D. H. Burnham. Assumpsit $1,000. J. P. Atwood, attorney.

10,298. West Haven Buckle Company v. Henry Leopold et al. Injunction. Wilkinson, Sackett & Bean, attorneys.

10,299. Hy Taylor v. Wm. R. Kendall et al. Foreclosure of a trust deed to secure the payment of promissory notes amounting to $5,000. Bentley, Ullman and Ives, attorneys.

The United States District Court.

NEW SUITS.

3,453. Wm. Vocke, assignee of the Germania Insurance Company, a bankrupt, v. the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy, Penn. Assumpsit, $4,000. Rosenthal and Pence, attorneys.

3,454. James [illegible] King and Edwin L. Jillett v. schooner Arcinia. Libel $30 for supplies. A. N. Linscot, proctor.

Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,762. Stew v. Hirsch. Verdict for defendant, damages $975. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff.

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,602. Heller v. Mohr. Finding for plaintiff, damages $201.66 and judgment.

—. William B. Jarvis v. John L. Baker and James Edgar. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, plaintiff's attorneys, acknowledge satisfaction in open Court of the judgment for $223.02 damages and $6.40 costs, and ordered that said judgment be satisfied of record.

1,517. McDowell v. Adams. Motion for new trial by plaintiff overruled, and judgment. Appeal by plaintiff. Bond $250, and bill of exceptions in 30 days.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

343 a. Stuart v. McKichen. On motion of defendant, ordered that the Master report by the 15th of November.

1,021 a. McKichen v. Stuart. On motion of complainant, ordered that the Master report by the 15th of November.

367. Pike v. Pike. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

375 a. Wooley v. Wooley. Exceptions to defendant's answer sustained, and ordered that defendants make further answer within 10 days.

558. Schofield v. Schofield. Dismissed by complainant's attorney.

NEW SUITS.

40,351. Ferdinand Jaeger v. Garden City Ins. Co. Assumpsit, $2,000. Nissen & Barnum, attorneys.

40,352. Charles A. Gregory v. Lamar Ins. Co. Assumpsit, $4,000 and Narr. Sanfield & Ball, attorneys.

40,353. Samuel Avents v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000, and Narr. Same attorneys.

40,354. Pankratz Stavary v. Garden City Ins. Co. Assumpsit, $3,000. Theodore Schintz, attorney.

40,355. Gertrude Tripp v. Commercial Ins. Co. Covenant broken, $3,000. Arnold Tripp, attorney.

40,356. John H. Muhlke v. Garden City Ins. Co. Covenant, $3,500. Grant Goodrich, attorney.

40,357. Julius Solomon v. Geo. Weller et al. Assumpsit, $30,000. George W. Parkes, attorney.

40,358. Livingston for use of Scofield v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. George P. Whitcomb, attorney.

40,359. Donoghue v. Evans. Mechanics' lien. Rountree & McHugh, attorneys.

40,360. J. W. Doane & Co. v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $10,000. Leaming & Thompson, attorneys.

40,361. Tt. Hederstrand for use of John K. Hanney v. Same. Covenant, $1,600. Same attorneys.

40,362. Frank Mehrug use of same v. Same. $3,000. Same attorneys.

40,363. John Ling for use of same v. Same. $3,000. Same attorneys.

40,364. F. Donaaeng, for use of same, v. same. $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,365. Peter Schmidt, for use of same, v. same. $700. Same attorneys.

40,366. Hugh Quinn, for use of same, v. same. $1,000. Same attorneys.

40,367. Hy. Fahrenkrug, for use of same v. same. $4,000. Same attorneys.

40,368. Mary Bender, for use of same, v. same. $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,369. Andrew John Abrahamson, for use of same, v. same. $3,000. Same attorneys.

40,370. Louis Rumpf, for use of same, v. same. $700. Same attorneys.

40,371. Solomon Marcus for use of same, v. same. $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,372. Richard Riches for Same v. Same. $800. Same attorneys.

40,373. Peter Hahn for same v. Same. $5,000. Same attorneys.

40,374. Alice Condell for use of Same v. Same. $6,000. Same attorneys.

40,375. Thomas H. Condell, Trustee of the estate of Leonard & Lockert, for use of Same v. Same. $6,000. Same attorneys.

40,376. Rosalie Bitter for use of Same v. Same. $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,377. Wight, Danton & Co., for use of Same v. Same. $20,000. Same attorneys.

40,378. Charles Straus for use of Same v. Same. $4,000. Same attorneys.

40,379. Carl Drier for use of Same v. Same. $800. Same attorneys.

40,380. John Giles for use of same v. same. $3,000. Same attorneys.

40,381. Paul J. Toft for use of H. J. Diedrich v. Garden City Insurance Co. $3,000. Wm. H. Sisson, attorney.

40,382. Charles Camp for use of same v. same. $3,000. Same attorney.

40,383. Catharine Sporer for use of same v. Commercial Insurance Co. $16,000. Same attorney.

40,384. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer v. same. Assumpsit, $10,000. Louis E. Palmer, attorney.

40,385. J. Seeley Wallace v. Knickerbocker Insurance Co. Assumpsit, $3,000. Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, attorneys.

40,386. Same v. Enterprise Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. Assumpsit, $3,000. Same attorneys.

40,387. Chas. W. Church, et al. v. same. Assumpsit, $11,000. C. W. Deane, attorney.

40,388. Charles Breasted and Merwin Church, for use of Merwin Church, v. Knickerbocker Insurance Co. Assumpsit, $5,000. Goodwin, Larned & Towle, attorneys.

40,389. Bullard v. Tegg. Mechanics' lien on the lot on the northwest corner of Webster avenue and Orchard street. Balance of debt amounting to $833.13. Bennett & Sherburne, attorneys.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

G 2,394. Cook v. Markle. On motion and by stipulation, leave to defendant to file statement of damages claimed by way of set-off.

392. Colby v. Morton. Continued by stipulation filed.

379. Cole v. Strembers. Jury called and sworn.

387. Henry et al. v. Quinlan. T. A. Moran substituted as plaintiff and cause continued.

1,991. Schneider v. O'Neill. M. A. Rorke enters appearance for plaintiff.

[Call from 96 to 110 inclusive, except 97, 99, 102, 104, and 106.]

JUDGE BOOTH.

1,439. Deakman v. O'Donoghue. Default and judgment set aside, and leave to defendant to plead to declaration instanter. Leave to plaintiff to amend summons and narr by inserting the name of Michael O'Donoghue in place of Michael Donoghue, as defendant.

1,569. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Eberhardt. Leave to Julius Rosenthal to file cross petition, and he is made party defendant.

1,518. Same v. Dickinson. Leave to Benjamin Lombard to file intervening petition, and he is made party defendant.

1,448. McMullen v. Hetherwick. Appeal dismissed for want of affidavit of merits, with procedendo.

601. Kimball v. Heaney. Leave to plaintiffs to withdraw bond, on leaving certified copy.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

663. Graham et al. v. Walcott et al. Rule to show cause by Saturday morning why defendant should not be attached for contempt in disobeying command of injunction writ.

426. James S. v. Mary Wheeler. Service of default and publication.

481. Inglehart et al. v. Shaw et al. Grant & Swift enter appearance of Theodore A. Shaw, executor, and Joshua H. Shaw.

NEW SUITS.

4,121. Livingston Compton v. Patrick Riley. Ejectment, $500 and Narr. Thomas H. Marsh, attorney.

4,122. Gardiner & Co. v. Milord, Muster & Crane. Petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 19 Block 2, Davis' Subdivision of the s. ½ of the e ½ of the s w ¼ of Section 33, Township 39, North Range 14, east of 3 P. M., for a debt of $271.36. Johnston & Rogers, attorneys.

4,123. Charles Fitzsimons v. Same. Same action for $180.68. Same attorneys.

4,124. Howard v. Fitzgerald. Appeal from Justice Wales.

4,125. Phillippa G. Block v. Louisa William Black. Divorce. Cruelty alleged. Myers & Lawrence, attorneys.

4,126. Robert Forsyth v. Daniel L. Carmichael. Trespass. $1,000 and Narr. George M. Sloan, attorney.

4,127. Emma Shannon v. Thomas Shannon. Divorce. Desertion alleged.

4,128. Watts & Joseph DeGolyer v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit, $4,000. Sheldon & Hall, attorneys.

4,129. George Scoville v. same. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorneys.

4,130. Henry F. Stevens & Wm. C. Dow v. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Muncy, Pa. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorneys.

4,131. Charles Brachvogel v. Commercial Insurance Company. Covenant, $1,000. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.

4,132. Berthold Lowenthal v. same. Covenant $10,000. Same attorneys.

4,133. Lewis M. Tiebner v. Andes Insurance Company. Assumpsit $3,000. G. W. Evans, attorney.

4,134. Sophia v. John Kauth. Divorce.

4,135. Jas. B. Sullivan v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit $3,000. John Woodbridge, attorney.

4,136. Edward H. Haddock v. same. Covenant $10,000. John Borden, attorney.

4,137. Thos. Mackin v. same. Covenant $30,000. Same attorney.

4,138. Chas. H. Beers v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit $3,000. Knowlton & Humphreville, attorneys.

4,139. Saltsterlin v. Clasen et al. Assumpsit $2,000. Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, attorneys.

4,141. Wm. H. Horn v. Wm. Ripley. Replevin. Affidavit. Beaulty, Ullman and Ives, attorneys.

4,143. Lemuel and George L. Barber v. James and John H. Doig. Assumpsit, $800. James B. Bradwell, attorney.

4,142. Kirk, Thorn and Maynard v. Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Assumpsit, $12,000. Goodwin, Larned & Towle, attorneys.

4,144. Same v. Hope Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

4,145. Schroeder v. Hodges. Appeal from Justice Hammill.

4,146. Fredk. Kaempfer v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,500. Grant & Swift, attorneys.

4,147. Edward M. Landes & Co. v. George C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, J. B. Smith, W. H. Park, James Van Inwagen, Horace A. Hurlbut, George W. McMullen, and James B. McMullen. Trespass; $5,000. Rigby & Landes, attorneys.

County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

James Hart. Grant of administration to Mason B. Loomis. Bond $10,000; approved.

James Roche. Change of appraisers, F. A. Cooper, in lieu of J. A. Ripley.

Charles Bristol. Grant of administration to Sarah A. Bristol. Bond $16,000; approved.

Lizzy Gund, minor. Guardian's account approved.

James Cunningham. Will proved. Letters testamentary issued to widow, and her bond for [illegible],000 approved.

Patrick Hayes. Bond of Thos. O'Neil, executor, for $2,000, approved.

Charles H. King. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved.

Patrick O'Brien. Grant of administration to Catherine O'Brien and Timothy Verdin. Bond of $2,000 approved.

TAX BONDS.

The following tax appeal bonds were approved: D. Morrison et al. $600; H. M. Shepard et al. $1,000; and Geo. Merrill et al. $500.

INSANE.

Philip Davis. Lunatic. On petition of County Agent, ordered that a warrant and venire be issued, returnable at 10 a. m., Oct 4, to try the charge of insanity.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

50. Hy. Freeaw. Recognizance forfeited.

115. Carey. Nolle prosequi.

115. Rogers. Recognizance forfeited.

114. Nolan. Same.

112. Icert. Continued on affidavit of defendant. Plea not guilty, and bail fixed at $1,000.

105-106. Brown. Former plea withdrawn; plea of guilty.

117. Smith. Continued by People to September term.

121. Schweigert. Motion for new trial argued and overruled; exceptions taken by defendant, and sixty days allowed in which to prepare and file a bill of exception.

84. O'Sullivan. Fined $25 and costs.

Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Supreme Court met at the ordinary hour to-day, there being a full bench, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

145. Motion to dismiss appeal on the ground that errors were not assigned at the time of filing record. Scott, J., said: "The errors were not assigned until the 19th of September, but it has not been the practice under rule 16, to dismiss for that reason, except on a rule in the appellant to assign errors. The motion in this case will therefore be overruled."

245. Motion to set aside order of affirmance. Thornton, J., said: "The affirmance in this case was for want of briefs and abstracts. It appears, from affidavits, that they were on file the same day on which the case was called. It further appears that they had been started from Chicago in due time. The order of affirmance is therefore set aside, and the case taken on call."

243. Motion for leave to withdraw the record in order to give an opportunity to correct a clerical error. McAllister, J, said: "It is a rule of this Court that a record cannot be withdrawn except for the purpose of *supersedeas*. An amendment can be made to accomplish the purpose of the motion."

270, 344, 346. Walker, J., said: "In each of these cases there is a motion for extension of time in which to file briefs. The time asked is thirty days for the appellant, and fifteen days thereafter for the appellee. We have looked into the affidavits, and we think sufficient reasons are assigned for extending the time, especially as it is agreed to by the parties. The time will, therefore, be extended as requested, and No. 270, having already been passed on call, the Court will take it."

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The Chief Justice instructed the Clerk to issue licenses to George J. Dod and Henry Burdick.

NEW MOTIONS.

308 to 317. Counsel for the appellant asked leave to file abstracts in these cases; consequent on missing a train he had been prevented from filing them on yesterday, as required by the rule.

310. In same counsel moved to be allowed to file briefs on the 5th inst.

312 and 317. Same motion.

313. In this case, as the stipulation was on file that the appellee might file his brief within ten days from to-day, Lawrence, C. J., in relation thereto, said: "The Court does not consider itself bound by the stipulation, but if the brief be filed before the case is reached in conference, no advantage will be taken."

[illegible]. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for certiorari.

318. Gazette v. Tourtellotte; motion to dismiss appeal for want of record made and allowed.

S. W. Fuller moved that R. R. Rogers, from the State of Michigan, be admitted to practice.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 309, 314, 315, 330. Taken on call.

308. Judgment affirmed for want of briefs.

310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317. Standing on motions for extension of time, such motions to be considered this afternoon.

319. Argued by S. W. Fuller for appellant and Waite for appellee, and finally by Miller for appellant, and taken under advisement.

To-morrow's call of the docket includes 321 to 340.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES.

The Practice of Rotating the Judges—Opinion of Judge Tree—He Thinks They are Rotated too Often.

The large increase of crimes *mala in se* has caused the subject of rotation among the Judges of the Criminal Court to assume great significance. Under the Constitution of Illinois of 1870, Article 6, Section 26, the Criminal Court has no Judge of its own. The five Judges of the Circuit Court, and the three Judges of the Superior Court are *ex officio* Judges of the Criminal Court. The provision in the Constitution creating the Criminal Court of Cook County declares that the terms of it shall be held by the Judges in alternation, as may be determined by the Judges themselves, or provided by law.

The shortness of the term allotted to each Judge has its disadvantages, and as it has been to some extent the theme of discussion among lawyers, a reporter of this paper called on Judge Tree to obtain his views on the matter. Judge Tree is at present sitting upon the Bench of the Criminal Court, and during his administration of the affairs of that Court has accomplished much for the public good.

Judge Tree's opinion was delivered in the following words:

"I am inclined to think that the plan of rotating the Judges of the Court is a good one. It is a plan that has been in operation, in fact, borrowed from Massachusetts, and perhaps exists in one or two other States. The only question is as to how often the Judges should be rotated. Under the present arrangement a new Judge comes on the bench every month, which makes each Judge of the Circuit and Superior Court hold one term of one month in every eight months. There are some peculiarities about the administration of criminal justice, which, I think, for reasons that are obvious, render it wise that no one man should constantly administer the affairs of the Criminal Court. On the other hand, the same peculiarities might make it advisable that the period for which a Judge sits upon that bench should be longer than one month. He comes face to face with the worst phases of human nature, and necessarily witnesses a great many of the most painful incidents which are inseparably connected with the administration of public justice. And it requires, perhaps, some experience for the exercise of that discretion which necessarily vests in the Court inflicting punishment. It is my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of several of the other Judges, though upon the latter point I am not positive, that an administration of the affairs of the Criminal Court for a continuous period of two or three months might be better for the public interests than the shorter term; still, under the provision of the Constitution requiring the Judges to alternate, as nearly as may be, until otherwise provided by law, there is, perhaps, no discretion on the part of the Judges as to the manner in which they shall regulate the holding of the Court."

ALMOST A HORROR.

Collision of a Passenger Train on the St. Louis & Alton Railroad with Portion of a Freight Train—Nobody Killed.

Not a very far removed from what might have been a blood-curdling railroad catastrophe, occurred last Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The northward bound passenger train, composed of nine cars, had left Saint Louis on the schedule time, and when fifteen miles distant from the starting point, while proceeding at a rapid rate, collided with the rear portion of a train of empty freight cars standing upon the main track. It is affirmed by the conductor of the freight train that the forward portion of his train having become disconnected, accidentally, from the rear part of the train, the remaining portion had proceeded onward, leaving the balance, unknown to him, upon the track. The passenger train was burdened with a living freight, all of whom, strange to relate, escaped without injury; but the baggage and express cars, and locomotive were heaped one upon another in chaotic confusion, and immediately consumed by the flames from the fire-box of the engine. The engineer, fireman, and express messenger were thrown, by the force from the collision, some distance into the air, and sustained serious injuries. The accident occasioned a delay of several hours until the arrival of the train from Chicago, which, doubling back, carried the passengers of the ill-fated train to Chicago, while those on the downward bound train were transferred to the train from St. Louis, and conveyed thither by a locomotive dispatched from that point.

MASONIC.

Closing Scenes of the Session of the Grand Lodge—Appointments by the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., resumed its thirty-third annual session, in McVicker's Theatre, yesterday morning, Most Worshipful Grand Master Cregier in the chair. The attendance was unusually large, many visitors being present.

An amendment to the constitution, requiring the amount for three degrees to be no less than $30, was laid over one year under the rules.

A resolution of thanks to the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad for reducing the fare to delegates was passed.

The Grand Master elect announced the following appointments: Grand Chaplain, J. W. Agard; Grand Orator, S. T. Gurney; Deputy Grand Secretary, J. F. Burrill; Grand Pursuivant, H. W. Dyer; Grand Marshal, W. H. Long; Grand Standard Bearer, Isaac R. Hardy; Grand Sword Bearer, W. E. Ginther; Grand Senior Deacon, Henry E. Hamilton; Grand Junior Deacon, John D. Hamilton; Grand Stewards, Joseph Dixon, L. A. Hamblin, N. B. Bowman, and G. W. Hartman; Grand Tyler, Jonas F. Ferns.

The Grand officers elected on Wednesday, whose names have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and those mentioned above were then formerly installed, the attending ceremonies being solemn and impressive.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That to Most Worshipful Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier, President of the Board of Masonic Relief of Chicago, the grateful thanks of the Grand Lodge are eminently due for his self-sacrificing labors in relieving the necessities of our brothers in distress, and for the wisdom, prudence, and zeal displayed by him in the discharge of his sacred trust. A resolution was also passed recognizing the services of the Grand Masters of Iowa, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge gratefully recognize the grand beneficence exhibited by the craft throughout the world to their brothers in distress, that we will ever cherish in our hearts and engrave upon imperishable tablets the memories of this divine charity.

The committee on finance reported a disbursement of $2,666.04 and also recommended that the pay of members of the Grand Lodge be $2 per day hereafter, instead of $3.

A vote of thanks was passed to the members of the committees for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their arduous duties.

An amendment to the Constitution was offered, making the salary of the M. W. G. M. $1,500, and that of the M. W. G. Secretary $2,500, hereafter, to be drawn monthly. It was laid over one year.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Grand Lodge to Brother J. H. McVicker for allowing the lodge to use his theatre was unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon several resolutions of thanks to different persons were passed, three or four reports of committees were submitted and approved, and the Grand Lodge was formally closed and adjourned to meet October 1, 1873.

"BUNKO."

How a Michigander was Initiated into the Mysteries of the Game.

The cunning and cupidity of the metropolitan sharp, and the unvarying innocence of the victim from the rural districts will ever furnish a theme for wonder. The earth never completes a revolution on its axis but a swindle of some character is perpetrated upon the too confiding verdant. And the lessons taught by the occurrences in every instance seemingly pass by unheeded. Another rustic has been swindled. This time it is one E. J. Denny, of Muskegon, Mich. He reached this city on the morning of October 1st, and after satisfactorily consuming the interval between his arrival and nightfall in viewing the building operations and ruminating upon the incomprehensible ambition and indomitable energy of the citizens of Chicago, was finally induced, by some extemporary acquaintances, to visit No. 66 West Washington street, a resort where the game of "bunko" is extensively played. For a long time he was a silent and intensely interested spectator; but becoming attracted by the novelty of the game, was finally prevailed upon to

"To take a hand,
In the game he did not understand."

As an inevitable sequence, the countryman was a loser to the amount of $200. Last Wednesday he applied to Mayor Medill for redress, and Officer Silver, of the Mayor's staff, was assigned to investigate the case. A raid was made upon the establishment, and the inmates arrested. The victim, Mr. Denny, was detained at the Police Headquarters, until yesterday morning, when, very likely elaborating the labyrinths of the law, he departed upon the first steamer for his home in Michigan. The Mayor and his attaches were left without adequate testimony, and compelled to dismiss the case and allow the offenders their liberty.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

The music-loving people of Chicago will be gratified by the positive assurance that Theodore Thomas' season of orchestral concerts will begin at Aiken's new theatre, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, on Monday evening next, Oct. 7, closing on Saturday night, Oct. 12. The event is invested with extraordinary interest, not alone from the unrivalled character of the entertainment itself, and the *eclat* which always attends the opening of a fine new theatre, but also from the fact that but two days lacking one year have elapsed since Theodore Thomas' orchestra was to have inaugurated the newly decorated Opera House. This time, barring another fire, there will be no disappointment. The theatre, although the exterior does not now indicate the actual progress which has been made, will in its interior be fully finished and ready for occupancy by the brilliant and fashionable audiences who will attend. The seats are already in place, and the decorations are completed, and there need be no fear of disappointment. The sale of seats began yesterday, and the rush at the box office was such as to assure a season of unusual success. We append the programme for the first two concerts:

MONDAY EVENING.

PART I.

Overture—Tannhauser......Wagner
Scene by the Brook—Pastoral Symphony......Beethoven
Concerto No. 1—Adagio and Rondo......Paganini
Mr. Bernhard Listemann.
The Erlking......Schubert
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Symphonic Poem—Les Preludes......Liszt

PART II.

Overture—Midsummer Night's Dream......Mendelssohn
Theme and Variations—Quartette, Op. 18......Beethoven
String Orchestra.
Songs. {a. O, Wondrous, Lovely Month of May. b. From Out my Tears.}......Schumann
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Waltz—Artist's Life......Strauss
Introduction, Chorus and March—Third Act Lohengrin......Wagner

TUESDAY EVENING.

PART I.

Overture—Freyschutz......Weber
Adagio and Scherzo—Ocean Symphony, Op. 42......Rubinstein
Aria—Ecco ridente il cielo. Barber of Seville......Rossini
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Souvenir de Spa—For Violoncello......Servais
Mr. Henry Weingarde.
Selections from the Flying Dutchman......Wagner

PART II.

Overture—Leonora, No. 3......Beethoven
Theme and Variations—Quartette, D minor. Posthumous......Schubert
String Orchestra.
Song—Slumber on Gently, Op. 1, No. 10......Franz
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Waltz—Thousand and One Nights......Strauss
Amaryllis—Air par Roi Louis XIII......Ghys
Saltarello......Gounod

Notes of Progress.

A stroll through the principal streets of Chicago on one of these bright, pleasant October days is attended with a rare degree of interest and enjoyment. Let the tour be made leisurely and on foot, in order to accurately note the extraordinary scene of progress and preparation. As the anniversary of the great fire approaches, the bustle and activity noticeable in all directions are something in the nature of a frenzy. Everybody who can see the remotest possibility of accomplishing the grand object is putting on an extra amount of steam for the sake of getting thoroughly re-established on that memorable day. Many have already succeeded, but hosts of others are straining every nerve to be able to say to the world on the 9th of October, 1872, "Here we are again, ready to do business on a grander scale, and in better quarters, than ever before." It will be an opening day for new Chicago. Merchants are working double sets of men, day and night, to unpack and arrange the goods then to be placed before their customers, and the brilliant lighting up of many business buildings at night gives the city something of its old-time appearance. The streets during the day are crowded with vehicles and pedestrians as they never were before, and as the vast moving mass treads its way through the labyrinth of derricks and building material, one wonders where all these people and teams are going, and whether they will ever get there. It used to be predicted that many of the streets in the burnt district would be rendered almost impassable by reason of the large space required for carrying on building operations, together with the great number of teams transporting material, but we have risen equal to the emergency, and learned how to avoid the anticipated inconvenience. This is done by carefully enforcing the regulations concerning the occupancy of the streets with building material, and by stationing policemen at street intersections where jams are most liable to occur. Accidents have grown scarce of late, and the city begins to resemble its former self in all respects.

The New St. Mary's Catholic Church.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE announced that the Plymouth Congregational Church, having been purchased by Bishop Foley, would be dedicated to the use of the Catholics of St. Mary's parish on the 9th inst. The building has undergone a complete transformation during the past two weeks. Altars, sacristy, confessionals, communion rails, etc., have been constructed, pictures representing the "*Via Crucis*" have been hung upon the walls, the pews have been altered to suit the demands of the large congregations, and the legend "Plymouth Congregational Church" has been removed from the cut-stone slab over the main entrance. A large number of prominent Catholic divines from different parts of the country will be present at the dedication, the ceremonies attending which will be of an interesting character. These ceremonies will commence at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday next, and will be followed by a pontifical High Mass, during which Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, will preach. In the evening the *Veni Creator* will be sung by a full choir, and the Very Rev. Father Burke, of Dublin, Ireland, the eloquent Dominican orator whose addresses in the East created such a profound sensation among people of all denominations, will deliver a lecture. His topic has not yet been announced.

West Side Christian Union.

The Chicago Christian Union are about making arrangements for leasing the whole of the third floor of Porter's new building, on the northwest corner of Madison and Halsted streets, which will within a week or two be elegantly fitted up into a large reading room; also a room where social games, such as backgammon, chess, dominoes, etc., can be played, and a class room where free evening classes for study and self-improvement will be formed, embracing French, German, bookkeeping, botany, vocal music, and the study of Shakespeare and the higher drama. This is a move in the right direction, and will do much to solve the knotty problem now so much discussed of how to prevent young men from frequenting saloons and billiard rooms for recreation and enjoyment. The rooms will be open during the day and evening. Being located at the most central point in the West Division, they will doubtless attract quite a number of the young men of that section to spend their evenings pleasantly and profitably at the rooms of the Union. A public meeting in reference to the objects of the society will be held at the Academy of Music on next Sunday evening.

Death of Iver Lawson.

The announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Iver Lawson, at his residence in Lake View, early yesterday morning, after an illness of three days, will occasion profound sorrow and regret among a wide circle of friends in this city and State. He was one of Chicago's oldest, best known, and most public-spirited citizens, having lived in this city nearly thirty years. He was born in Norway, Dec. 31, 1821, emigrated to America in 1844. He had held with credit many positions of honor and trust in Chicago, such as City Marshal, Alderman, and Representative in the Legislature, but latterly had retired from public life, content to pass the remainder of his days in quiet comfort and private business, having amassed a moderate fortune by his energy and business capacity. The great fire inflicted upon him severe losses, but his family are left in comfortable circumstances. The cause of his death was congestive chills. The funeral will take place from his residence, in Lake View to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Important to Boys.

Frequent complaints having been made to the Mayor in regard to the dangerous character of the "Gum-elastic slings" lately come into use with which the boys were throwing pebbles and other missiles at horses and pedestrians, thus frightening the former and injuring the latter, he referred the latest communication on the subject to Superintendent Washburn, with the request that the use of the toy be prevented and that boys using the same be arrested and fined. The communication was returned to the Mayor by the Superintendent with the following important endorsement important to boys: Respectfully returned to his Honor the Mayor with the information that the Captains have been instructed to arrest all such offenders and have them fined as heavily as possible. Justice Scully has just fined two boys ten dollars each for throwing pepper in schoolboys' eyes.

A Lawyer on his Muscle.

An Aurora telegram of yesterday says: A. E. Searles, a lawyer of Aurora, whom the newspapers mentioned some weeks since as getting into a difficulty in court, in consequence of drawing a pistol on another lawyer, yesterday got into another affray, caused by his drawing a knife on his opposing attorney. His opposing client sprung to the rescue, and so thoroughly battered Searles in the face as to freely bespatter the court-room with blood. Much indignation is expressed among the citizens that the City Marshal, who was present, did not arrest Searles on the spot, as he is regarded as a dangerous character, drawing a knife or pistol on his opponent on the slightest provocation. Searles, who has recently opened a law office in the Central Union Block, in Chicago, will necessarily be absent from Chicago for a few days in consequence of the swollen condition of his face.

Installation.

The installation of the Rev. F. L. Patton, of Brooklyn, New York, as Professor of systematic Theology in the Northwestern Theological Seminary, occurred last evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets.

The exercises of the evening were inaugurated by the congregation singing a hymn, after which the charge was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the Second Presbyterian Church. Judge Moore, of the Board of Trustees, delivered the exhortation and the address of welcome to the newly installed Professor.

The address by Rev. Patton, who had chosen for his subject "Christian Theology as Related to Secular Sciences," was a profound and able effort. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Craig.

Evanston.

The stockholders of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, at a recent meeting, petitioned the Town Trustees to grant them the right of entry into Evanston on Sherman avenue.

Four hundred students have been enrolled in the different departments of the University since the opening of the Trimester; an increase, in round numbers, of a hundred over last year. The Medical Department (Chicago Medical College) has met with a corresponding increase, now having more "Medics" than in any previous year of its history.

Three Men Run Over and Killed.

Late last night Jacob Trane, Charles Miller and Patrick Healy were run over by a Michigan Central train, at the Seventy-fifth street crossing, in Hyde Park, and instantly killed.

Everything.

The Senate Lyceum will meet this evening at the corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

—The five thousand six hundred and thirty-third Jewish New Year was observed yesterday by our Hebrew fellow-citizens.

—The Rev. Dr. Melcher, Roman Catholic Bishop of Green Bay, passed through the city yesterday, on his way East.

—D. Volintine and W. Lawrence, prominent citizens of Aurora, were at the Grand Central yesterday, and left in the evening for the East.

—The return match game of billiards between Bird and Griffiths will be played this evening, at 352 West Madison street.

—Edward C. Towne, formerly a Chicago journalist, is now the editor of the Yale College *Courant*.

—The Senate Lyceum meets this evening at the corner of Peoria and Jackson streets, for the purpose of discussing Vigilance Committees.

—The Scandinavian Turner Society are to hold a fair in Aurora Turner Hall from the 5th to the 12th of October inclusive, for the benefit of the Society's Hall fund.

—No person will be allowed to visit the Chamber of Commerce Hall until next Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, as workmen are busy in painting and oiling.

—N. T. Gassette, who was nominated by the Republicans for Senator, and John Summerfield, who was nominated for Representative, have taken time by the forelock, and resigned.

—The good people of Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Second and Paulina streets, give an entertainment and oyster supper, with readings by Professor Booth, this evening. A pleasant evening is assured.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, five of the members of that Board were constituted a special Committee to confer with the Judges on the abstract question. This Committee, and the Judges, met, yesterday afternoon, in the Court Room of Judge Williams. The session was secret.

—A teamster named Cornelius McAuliff, having struck his wife on the head with a base ball bat, was arrested and brought before Justice Scully yesterday. It wasn't a base ball hit to be tolerated, and he was bound over on the charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury.

—The Rock River annual Methodist Conference will hold its thirty-third session at Rockford, Ill., on the 9th of October. Ample provisions have been made by the Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., pastor of the church. The Conference will be a very important one.

—Reserved seats for Father Burke's lecture, in St. Mary's Church, on the evening of the 9th of October, are being disposed of very rapidly. Tickets can be obtained by applying at the basement of the church, corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue.

—The 50-cent oyster party this evening, at the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, should not be forgotten. The ladies of the church have used every endeavor to make the gathering the largest of the season, and to that end have invited a number of Methodist clergymen, who will undoubtedly be present, with their families.

—The alarm from Box 357, at half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. 47 Sampson street, owned and occupied by Ellsworth Lafever. It was caused by a boy of 4 years smoking a pipe in a garret. No material damage was done.

—Adolph Adams, of No. 53 Foster street, the boy who was accidentally shot in the face by his little brother a few days ago, died of his injuries on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday the Coroner empanelled a jury, viewed the remains, and then adjourned until to-day, when an inquest will be held. The parents have been granted a permit to bury the boy.

—The Board of Public Works granted the following building permits yesterday: Mrs. C. Young, three story and basement brick, 48x30 feet, at No. 44 and 46 West Harrison street. Samuel Johnston, two-story and basement brick, 40x80 feet, on Pire street. Wagar & Winsor, one-story brick, 24x68 feet, at No. 320 West Lake street.

—H. M. Kinsley, of this city, widely known as the leading caterer of the West, who has multitudes of friends here, has just been appointed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Management to take charge of hotels and eating-houses on their line, and has entered on his duties. He is at Baltimore, busy in furnishing the great hotel at Cumberland, the finest railroad house in the United States.

—Yesterday evening a large number of Sunday School teachers and scholars assembled in the Tabernacle, at the corner of North Wells and Ontario streets, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. D. L. Moody after his long sojourn in Europe. The exercises were altogether informal, consisting of social conversation, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Moody was heartily greeted by every one present.

—A barn at the rear of No. 16 Arnold street, containing four horses and a large quantity of feed, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. The property was owned by the proprietors of a mill in the vicinity. Loss about $1,200; insurance unknown. The house No. 16 Arnold street was damaged to the extent of $200; no insurance. The fire originated in the hay loft of the barn, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Charles Larson, a Swede, residing at the corner of Franklin street and Fullerton avenue, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday afternoon, by shooting himself through the temple and breast. He was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity at the time. Several doctors are in attendance upon him, and it is their opinion that he cannot recover from his injuries. Larson is a married man, and has a family of three children. He has been employed on Lincoln Park improvements for some time.

—The members and friends of St. Paul's Church (Rev. Dr. Ryder's) are to go on a picnic to Washington Heights, on Saturday next. They go by the Rock Island Railroad, taking cars at the depot, on Harrison street, at 9.50 a. m., and also at Twenty-second street. Arrangements are made to serve a regular "Down East" chowder to the multitude without charge. Members of the parish will bring baskets with them as usual. Tickets are furnished gratuitously on the train to all scholars of the Sunday School. Buildings are adjacent if protection is required.

—A little boy named James Hennessy, whose parents reside at No. 169 Burnside street, was instantly killed yesterday forenoon by being crushed between the bumper of a freight car and the bumping post at the end of a side track near the corner of South Clark and Fourteenth streets, belonging to the Rock Island Railroad Company. The parents of the unfortunate lad were immediately notified, and a most distressing scene was witnessed when they came to carry away his remains. It is said that the railroad employes were not in any way to blame for the accident.

—In reply to a paragraph in the New York *Mail*, charging "miserable meanness" upon the Chicago carpenters in having organized strikes, Mr. Edward Jones, President of No. 1 Branch of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, in Chicago, has addressed a letter the New York *Sun*, defending the action of the carpenters, on the ground that they are no better paid than are hod-carriers, and not so well paid as coal-heavers. Mr. Jones calls attention to the enhanced price of house rent and all the necessaries of life in this city, and asserts that he could live better in New York on $2 per day than in Chicago at $3.

—The following prominent individuals were registered at the Barnes House yesterday: R. C. Bowman, Nashville, O.; D. Murphy, St. Louis; J. Nelson, Marsh, Mo.; J. H. Goodbow, New York; H. Winston, Evansville, Wis.; J. C. Hall and wife, Emporia, Kan.; J. H. Hall and wife, Osceola, Iowa; W. Deane, St. Paul; W. S. Knowlton, Omaha; F. Hampton, Iowa; J. R. Merrill, Beloit, Wis.; J. Knight, Logansport; O. W. Gray, White Hall, Ky.; W. B. Banister, Washington, D. C.; J. Hope, England; H. Allen, New York; Charles Frey, Galveston.

—Among the substantial buildings now being erected on the West Division, is one being built by C. C. P. Holden, at No. 298, 300 and 302 West Madison street. The size of the structure is 72x120 feet, divided into two double stores. It is to be four stories high and basement. Each story is very high with a wide stairway to each and every story. There are fire-proof vaults in the building. The main story is to have heavy plate glass windows. The front is the beautiful Buena Vista stone. The foundation as also the walls are very heavy, with iron columns in like proportion, indeed, to look at it, one would think it was for the next generation, so strong and massive is its appearance. It will be 80 feet high and will cost $60,000 to $75,000.

—St. Patrick's Church, last evening, witnessed another of those "happy events" which within the past few weeks have occurred so frequently within its walls. The contracting parties were Mr. Martin C. Burt, of New York, and Miss Nellie A. Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, but who intend in future to be "of Chicago." Rev. Father Conway performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The lovely bride was dressed in a costly and elegant trousseau, and passed through the ordeal with much grace. The happy couple, at the conclusion of the ceremony, drove to St. Caroline's Court, where they will spend the honeymoon. They have the heartiest good wishes of a large circle of friends.

—Speaking of the novel entertainment which the indefatigable manageress, Laura Keene, has projected, and which she is to give next week in the Star Course, the New York *Express* says: "Laura Keene reappeared last night in a lecture on Fine Arts, combined with 'Costume Recitals and Illustrated Poems.' The entertainment was of a most beautiful and attractive character, and especially adapted to display the extraordinary versatility and genius of this great artiste. The programme was replete with the most sparkling gems of literature and music, and Miss Keene delighted her audience as fully as at any time in her most distinguished career as an actress and elocutionist—a career which is a part of the dramatic history of this country, which will endure with the life of our stage. Recently Miss Keene has been in [illegible] to give her powerful aid [illegible] brilliant pioneers of [illegible] as one of America's [illegible] dramatic art, [illegible] of the most fashionable literature [illegible]. Lovers of poetry cannot [illegible] delighted, and those who like their poetry [illegible] with a sauce piquante of music are [illegible] catered for."

MISSOURI.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Twelfth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association commenced to-day, favored by beautiful though somewhat warm weather. The duration of the fair having changed from six to nine days, the attendance was comparatively small for an opening day, only about 5,000 people being in attendance. Owing also to this cause, and to the fact that other fairs in the vicinity have just closed, the various collections were not in a condition of forwardness. In some the entries have not yet been completed, and in others no preparation has been made by the exhibitors.

The city is filled, and the reports that smallpox had been prevalent having been proved untrue, there is every probability of a large attendance, especially on Sunday and on Thursday next, the civic holiday.

The entries will probably number 12,000. The great feature is the cotton premium of $10,000. About 200 bales are entered from every cotton producing State. Though not so numerous as last year, the entries are of better quality.

In the agricultural department, the articles exhibited are of the general standard character. They are sufficiently numerous, but offer nothing worthy of special mention. A special class is provided for cotton implements, which attracts considerable attention. In machinery, the display is large, but of an ordinary character. The same remark holds true of the mechanical department, although the carriages, electric instruments, and gold and silver and jewelry are of a particularly fine character. The sensation in this department is a collection of imitation diamonds of the same size, color and shape as the famous diamonds of the world—the Kohinoor, the Pitt diamond, Sancy, etc.

In produce, tobacco, etc., the show does not compare with those of Illinois. The wheat looks well, but is somewhat light. Corn, barley and oats of this year's growth are remarkably good. Tobacco is shown in considerable quantities, much of it having been grown in this State. A good article, though a little gristy, is exhibited. Fruits are splendid, especially grapes and apples. The show in wines is small. The American Wine Company have the field pretty much to themselves. The textile fabrics have not yet been opened to public examination.

In the Geological and Mineral Departments, specimens illustrating the mineralogy of the West, especially of lead and coal, are remarkably fine.

The animals are generally of a superior grade, and are shown in great numbers. Illinois is heavily represented, and Kentucky sends several droves of a superior quality. The hogs are the best ever seen in this section of the country. Black Berkshires seem the favorite breed. The sheep are few, and not worth much notice. A herd of Chinese sheep, with flat tails, equal to a fifth quarter of mutton each, attracts attention.

The poultry show is good, but the fancy variety predominates—game, bantam, etc. One cock weighs 22 pounds, another 21 ounces.

The live stock is unusually good. A bull weighing over 4,500 pounds, is the star of the show. The Alderneys, a breed coming into much repute in this country, are attracting no little notice.

Of mules, the display is small and but ordinary. The horses, blooded, trotting, and draft, are very numerous, and considerably above the average in every class. The Percheron stallions call for attention, and Napoleon, from Illinois, over 1,800 pounds weight each, are special subjects of admiration. The blooded horses are more plentiful than usual.

Trotters are not yet so plenty, but will come in next week when the premiums are awarded.

Detailed descriptions will be telegraphed you as prizes are awarded.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am one of not a few who were glad to see the discussion opened as to the condition of affairs in the Chicago University. It cannot be too thorough, nor arrive too soon. It is too sacred and important a trust to be allowed to pine and waste because no one cares to touch the exact root of the matter. If a change is needed in the management, delays are dangerous. It is a delicate and difficult matter to approach, and this has been the sole reason why the warmest friends of the University have held back, hoping that the single party most concerned would himself apply the remedy. The Chicago University cannot take its proper place among sister institutions until its Presidency is filled by an incumbent who can stand among the best scholars and collegiate executives in the land. C.

Reticker's Race.

A special train will be run on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the great race against time at Dexter Park to-morrow. It will leave the depot at 12 o'clock noon. State street cars leave every ten minutes, connecting with the dummy.

The Race Against Time.

Chas. Reticker, the "California Boy," and great Indian rider, rides the California horses, and two English jockeys the Canadian racers, to-morrow at Dexter Park.

America and the Ancestors of the Marquis of Noailles.

It will be remembered that when the Marquis of Noailles was received a few weeks ago at Washington, allusion was made in the course of the usual diplomatic courtesies to the distinguished part played by his ancestors in our early history. The allusion receives an interesting illumination from a passage in the diary of John Adams during his Ministry at Paris, in 1778. On May day, Mr. Adams dined with Marshal de Mouchy, the head of the wealthy and powerful house of Noailles. At that time Mr. Adams says there were six Marshals of France out of this family, and they held so many and so high offices that they received annually from the Crown 18,000,000 francs. They were noted for the harmony with which the family always acted and settled their course upon every great issue by a family council. On the breaking out of the revolution in this country, and the prospect of a Franco-American alliance, the family decided to aid our cause, and to send a son into the army of Washington. It was deemed inexpedient to send the Prince of Poix, heir of the Duc de Mouchy, and the Viscount Noailles, another scion, declined the honor, which was finally offered to the Marquis de Lafayette, who had married the granddaughter of Mouchy. It was fortunate that this was the choice. Marshal Maillebois, another member of the family, might have been chosen, and he had already been detected by Adams in an ambition to be sent to America to supersede Washington in the chief command—an ambition which Vergennes, the Foreign Secretary, winked at, and Deane, Adam's predecessor, did not resent. Lafayette, as we call him, does not, however, give this explanation of his coming to America.

Solid Men of the Last Century.

In Niles' "Principles and Acts of the Revolution" is the following memorandum, said to have been found in the pocketbook of a deceased officer of the Massachusetts line:

WEIGHT OF GREAT CHARACTERS.
Aug. 17, 1783.
Weight at the Scales at West Point.

	Pounds.
General Washington	209
General Lincoln	224
General Knox	280
General Huntington	132
General Greaton	166
Colonel Swift	219
Colonel Michael Jackson	252
Colonel Henry Jackson	238
Lieutenant Colonel Huntington	232
Lieutenant Colonel Cobb	186
Lieutenant Colonel Humphries	221

—Judge George W. Craddock, "the king-bee of the Kentucky Bourbons," made a speech at Covington, on the 27th ult., which has probably laid the ghost of Democratic opposition to Greeley in that State. He shows that to oppose Greeley, from a Democratic standpoint, on account of his Anti-Slavery record, is to repudiate Thomas Jefferson for the same reason; and that now, when the standard of Constitutional Government is borne by an old opponent, it would be folly, if it were not treason, to desert it on that pretext.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FIRST COLORED LAWYER IN CRIMINAL COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The first speech ever made by a colored lawyer in the Criminal Courts of this city was made to-day by Charles M. Thomas, a recent graduate of Harvard University, in defence of George M. Jenkins, also colored, who is on trial for killing his wife with a cleaver some months since. Thomas meets with no opposition whatever from the white members of the bar, many of whom congratulated him on the distinctness and merit of his argument.

DISTILLERY STATISTICS.

The Internal Revenue monthly report of distilleries shows that 169 were in operation Oct. 1, with a producing capacity of 167,506 gallons; increase of distilleries for September, 16; increase of producing capacity for the same period, 43,921.

THIRD AUDITORS' REPORT.

The report of the Third Auditor for September shows that there were settled during the month 236 Quartermasters' money, and 579 Quartermasters' property accounts; 96 Commissary money accounts; 33 accounts of Agents for paying pensions; 13 accounts of Engineer officers, and refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, involving $4,089,634.63. Also 55 claims for lost horses, 8 Oregon war-claims, and 3,290 miscellaneous claims, involving $536,465.07. Seventeen hundred and eighty-five claims for pensions for service in the war of 1812 were examined and certified.

CONSCIENCE REMITTANCE.

On the 8th of December, 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury received from Hamburg, Germany, a conscience remittance of $2,100 in coupon bonds, act of Feb. 25, 1862, first series. The numbers on the faces of the bonds of each coupon were cut out. It was neglected, however, to cut out the names of the parties to whom they were issued. By comparison with the book it was ascertained that those were the only outstanding bonds in these names. Therefore, the Secretary redeemed the bonds which, with the accrued interest, amounted to $2,303, and placed it to the credit of the conscience fund.

SPEECH IN DEFENCE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alexander R. Shepherd, the Vice President and responsible officer of the Board of Public Works, made a speech this evening, partly in order to defend the Board, and partly for the purpose of contributing his share to the adulation which the present Administration is receiving from its office-holders. He gave an unauthenticated statement of the financial condition of the Board, placing its resources at $8,054,000, and its liabilities, including what has been expended, and the amount necessary to finish the work already on hand, at $46,374,887. The amount spent by the Board from July, 1871, to September, 1872, was $4,709,473. Under the head of contingent expenses of the Board, including engineering, salaries of employes, and judicial expenses, the amount is $2,322,771, which requires explanation. The speaker exhibited a table showing that 90 miles of sidewalk have been laid by the Board, 30 miles of carriage way paved, and 20 more under way; 21 miles of tile sewer, and seven miles of brick sewer, from three to 20 feet in diameter. No denial was made of the charge that the members of the Board have enriched themselves, although it was alluded to. Mr. Shepherd closed his remarks by saying that General Grant is the greatest statesman and warrior of the day, and also that the Board was entirely sure of his election.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will soon hold competitive examinations for the purpose of filling upwards of forty vacancies in first-class clerkships. About fifty candidates will be examined each day, making nearly two hundred and fifty in all.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There were a few visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day. Among those who had interviews with the President was Mr. Mori, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, accompanied by several of his countrymen.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded to purchase the squares of ground north and south of the Capitol, to the extent of the appropriations made at the late session of Congress. A further appropriation will be necessary to complete the purchase to the limits designed.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION

were in continuous session to-day from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., and transacted a large amount of business. After closing proofs in a large number of cases on the part of claimants and extending time in others, the following cases were disposed of: In the claim of Charles Mayhew v. United States, No. 173, on motion of United States Counsel to dismiss, a decision was rendered as follows: The acts complained of, not having been committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, the memorial is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The following claims on demurrer by the Agent and Counsel of the United States were disallowed: Thos. Grant vs. United States, No. 211; S. & R. Roberts vs. United States, No. 281; Thos. S. Greeve vs. United States, No. 250; [illegible] Warrenford vs. United States, No. 381; T. H. Warrenford vs. United States, No. 282; and E. Aiken Rollinson vs. United States, No. 276. The Commission adjourned to meet to-morrow.

The International Bridge at Buffalo.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The project of bridging the Niagara River near Buffalo has been for years past a matter of interest to both American and Canadian engineers. Forming a part of the charter of the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway (now incorporated with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada), since the year 1858, successive parties of engineers, under different auspices, and at several points, have sounded the river with a view to the construction of a bridge. Failures of these various enterprises have prevented the accomplishment of the object until it was taken in hand by the Grand Trunk Railway, some four or five years ago. Recognizing the immense advantage to the communications between East and West that such a bridge could afford, and that the growing traffic had rendered it a necessity, a company was formed of English and American capitalists, styled the International Bridge Company, with C. J. Bridges, Esq., of Montreal, as President. Active steps towards securing the necessary charters from the United States and Canadian Governments were at once taken, the location of the bridge fixed, the right of way secured, and in May, 1870, the works were begun under C. S. Gzowski & Co., the contractors.

It was decided that the bridge should be an iron superstructure on stone piers, and, after much deliberation, the Pratt truss, as manufactured at the Phœnixville Iron Works, Phœnixville, Pa., was adopted. This truss has been used in many bridges over the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and notably at the Quincy Bridge, over the Mississippi, where it has served most successfully. This was taken as the model on which the International Bridge was to be constructed. The location having been fixed between Black Rock and Buffalo, the width of the river being broken at that point by Squaw Island. It was found that the main River measured 1,894 feet, and Black Rock harbor 445 feet, or a total of 2,339 feet to be bridged; while Squaw Island was to be crossed by an embankment 23 feet in height, and 1,338 feet in length. The depth of water varies from 13 to 47 feet at the points for the piers, and the normal current at low water from 2.58 to 5.12 miles per hour.

The first intention to place the swing in the centre of the river having been luckily avoided, at the suggestion of the Board of Engineer officers appointed to examine the plans by the United States Government, and consisting of Generals Warren and Colonels Merrill and Harwood, United States Army, it was finally determined that the spans should be as follows, viz.:

In main river	4 spans	197 feet	= 788 feet
In main river	3 spans	248 feet	= 744 feet
In main river	1 draw	362 feet	= 362 feet
In Black Rock Harbor	1 span	223 feet	= 223 feet
In Black Rock Harbor	1 draw	222 feet	= 222 feet
			2,339 feet

The piers are built in 12x12 inch timber caissons, made water-tight and strongly braced. The bottom, to a certain level, is filled with concrete, made of broken stone, gravel or sand and Akron hydraulic cement. On this the footing course of heavy blocks of limestone is placed, and the pier built. The dimensions of the first three piers are as follows: Length of coping, 50 feet; width, 7 feet 6 inches; batter of back, 1 in 24; batter of front, above cap of ice-breaker, 1 in 24; batter of ice-breaker, 1 to 1; angle of ice-breaker, 45 degrees; batter of sides, 1 in 24. The height, of course, varies with the depth of water.

The shape of the pier is an oblong, with a rectangular nose-piece or cutwater.

Although delayed by a series of adverse circumstances, and the fact that no previous work of the kind afforded a precedent for dealing with so rapid a current as that of Niagara, the contractors are pushing the work with the greatest energy, and hope to finish it early next year.

The Man of the World.

Mr. Farjeon's new novel, "London's Heart," contains (in chapter XX II) this good bit of character-drawing:

The man of the world whose character rests upon a sound foundation is sure to get the best of his neighbors. He is shrewd, and cunning, and, like the fretful porcupine, so armed at all points as to be almost certain of wounding whatever comes in contact with him. Frankness beams in his eye, but calculation sits in his soul; he gets information out of you by side strokes, and profits by it; he brings you round by the artfullest of roads to the point he is working for; he pumps you dry so skillfully that you do not feel thirsty in the process; and he leaves you under the impression that he is the most amiable of companions. Fortunate it is for you if further experience of his amiability do not compel you, with groans, to reverse this verdict. Attached to the popular interpretation of "man of the world" are profound and puzzling depths. A man fails in business, lifts up his eye, looks mournfully around him, buys sackcloth and ashes, sighs frequently, is soul-despondent, grows a little shabby, meets his creditors, obtains his release, and, hey, presto! smilingly re-enters the circle from which he had been temporarily banished—re-enters it calm and confident, with no sign of defeat upon him. He is received with open arms, for it is whispered that he has "means;" and if one says to another, "Is it not strange that Mr. Plausible, who was in such difficulties last month, and was supposed to be ruined, should be living now in such good style?" it is ten to one another answers, "He is a man of the world, sir, a thorough man of the world;" and lifts his hat to Mr. Plausible, who just at that moment happens to pass by.

See the other side of the picture. A man fails in business, is soul-crushed, looks mournfully about him, shrinks from his former friends, grows old quickly, sits in sackcloth and ashes, sinks down, down in the world, obtains his release after bitter struggling, and never raises his head again; one says to another, "Poor Mr. Straight! Regularly crushed, isn't he?" And another answers, "What else could be expected? Straight never was a man of the world;" and turns his back upon the unfortunate, who, just at that moment, happens to be coming toward him. To be a completely successful man of the world, one must be thoroughly selfish, often dishonest, often false, seldom conscientious, and the porcupine quills which guard his precious interests must be well sharpened. If any and then there is blood upon them, what matter! Blood is easily washed off—but they say the smell remains.

THE ANNUAL RUSH AT YALE.

Description of the Bloodless Fight Between the Sophs and Fresh—'75 versus '76.

From the Yale Record.

Since the days when the term "rush" meant a street brawl in the night, and a fight over a banger, involving more or less danger from the minions of the law and the vigilant Faculty, a change has come over the college to such an extent that what was once a sheer piece of rowdyism, fought with very great personal risk, has come to be a harmless amusement, barbarous if you please, but still as free from danger as a foot-ball match, and conducted upon very much the same principles. To describe one of these rushes is but to follow the thread that once a year makes its way to Hamilton Park and stays with it till it has gradually dispersed in the gathering darkness that covers its return. Such an one was that of last Saturday. At about a quarter of six the two youngest classes, who for the last fifteen minutes had been marshalling in the opposite corners of the field, began that slow timed march when every foot comes down at the same time, and the whole body closely locked together sways from side to side as one living mass. The juniors had formed the freshmen into a compact body consisting of about twenty-five ranks four deep, with the heaviest men in front, arms locked, shoulders jammed together, and feet moving in a "mark time" to the words "O Soph! O, Soph!" Skirmishers there were, too, who from without the ranks should aid their comrades and harass the foe by dragging out their men and breaking up their ranks, after the first meeting of the opposing bodies. There was in the front rank of the freshmen a lame man, but of immense chest and shoulders, and as plucky as you please. It is said that during one of the rushes, when a soph was tugging at his head and shoulders in a vain attempt to "drag him out" of the ranks, he said, "Please let me hang on, I've only got one leg to stand on." The sophomores had formed themselves according to a plan previously drawn up, and numbered about ninety, their strength lying in their superior skill and experience. And now these bodies move slowly across the field directly towards each other. Nearer and nearer yet they drew, each side surrounded by admiring friends who cheered them on. The sophs and fresh have ceased their "mark time" shouts, as every breath is to be needed in another moment. And now but a few feet are left between the two swaying masses of solid humanity—

Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form,
Still as the breeze but dreadful as the storm.

One foot is all that remains of the space between, when, as by some sudden impulse, both parties leap together, and each struggles to buck down the other. For a moment the result is doubtful, but not for long. Slowly and surely the freshmen are gaining ground, and the sophomores are forced back step by step; but now organization gives place to disorder, and the wildest confusion ensues. What was a moment ago an orderly rank of marchers, becomes a howling, hatless, dusty, struggling mob. Fragments of clothing bedeck the sward, and there are many coats without backs and no less backs without coats. And a shout now arises, "Make a ring! Make a ring!" and in the midst of the yelling, tugging, confusion, a space is made around a couple who are wrestling. Of course they are soph and fresh, but before they can exhibit their skill the crowd surges upon them and they are separated. Cheers for '75 now burst from 150 throats, and each party returns to its former place eager to renew the fray. The second rush is but a repetition of the first, only that this time the sophomores are victorious; and the third is like both the others, but just as one side is giving way a score of hands are raised, and the cry, "A man down!" stops both sides, and when the crowd has withdrawn, lo! our lame friend of the freshman class emerges smiling and happy, and not the least bit scared. Between the second and third rushes there are two wrestles between the "best men" of '75 and '76, resulting both times in favor of '75. And now all make for the gate, and the road home is one continual squabble and an unceasing endeavor on one side to retain, and on the other to obtain possession of the sidewalk. Darkness now makes friend and foe alike, and in the gathering obscurity the crowd disperses through the various streets, and thus ends one more repetition of that annual display of folly, without which Yale would not be Yale.

THE TEXAN.

His Characteristics.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Among the many curious people seen in St. Louis, not the least notable is the Texan. Familiar with his animal as I am on his native heath, I must admit that the Texan abroad is a much more interesting study than the Texan at home. The Texan, as he appears on the street of St. Louis, and in the places of amusement, is a bronzed and somewhat malarious creature, full of strange oaths, and somewhat demonstrative in his efforts to impress the people with a knowledge of the fact that he is a Texan. He is bearded like the Pard. I never saw the Pard, and haven't the slightest idea how he was bearded, but it is safe to say he couldn't lay over the Texan in the matter of hair. That noble creature cherishes a healthy horror of lather, and only tolerates steel in the shape of a bowie knife. He also has a thorough contempt for combs and brushes. Wherever hair will grow, he lets it grow in its native rankness, and the dust and bacon grease form a pomatum which seems to stimulate the fierceness of ragged bristle about his mouth and chin. The Texan isn't stuck-up in the matter of dress, either. He usually appears in cowhide boots, garnished with rowels as large as a Mexican dollar (if my memory of that ancient coin serves me), shirt of red flannel or striped percale which has never made the acquaintance of soap and water, astounding breeches, and no vest. As to hat, sometimes it is an immense sombrero, but generally a slouch of black or moose-colored felt. In the theatre or variety show the Texan talks loudly during the performance, using as many Spanish words as possible, and always wants to bet "a doubloon" with his companion that something is or isn't so. He has an abundant wad of tobacco in his cheek, and plenty more in his *cache*. He wants to leave the one-horse show and go to a [illegible], and talk about his *cavallo*. He is full of [illegible] and other Spanish expletives [illegible] swearing for effect, but when actually [illegible] and meaning business he drops back to the more forcible English. A favorite joke of the Texan is to saunter into a drinking-house, take a fearful horn, and toss a half dollar on the counter to pay for it. When the urbane bar-keeper gives him fractional currency in change, the Texan examines it with a puzzled look, and finally inquires: "What's that." The dispenser of family disturbance, thinking it a question of price, proceeds to explain that whisky is fifteen cents per drink. "Oh, d—n the price," says our Texas friend; "but what's the stuff good for?" The bar-tender pledges his honor as a gentleman that it is money. "But will it buy anything?" continues the skeptical rover of the prairies. He is assured that it will, and wads it up as if to put it in his pocket. Then, meditating thoughtfully a moment, he puts it down on the counter for a moment, and says, "Well, give me some more whiskey for it. That stuff is so [illegible]." The Texan never tires of this little pleasantry, and repeats it as long as his hide will hold another drink. Even if his vest pocket is crammed with fractionals, he will produce his silver at every new place, for the purpose of puzzling the bar-keeper. As he sits in his seat at the theatre, a leathern belt about his loins gives him a deal of trouble. He fidgets uneasily and adjusts it frequently, revealing the hilt of a navy as he does so. He has the restless and uneasy look of a man who hasn't killed anybody for a week, and is beginning to suffer from the deprivation of accustomed stimulant.

The Texan comes up with cattle. His smell is bovine, with a horsy base. Altogether, he is a picturesque creature, when regarded from a proper distance.

—A letter received at Mystic from Guanape, one of the Chincha Islands, says the ship Lizzie Fennel, of St. John, N. B., lying at that island, was the scene of a terrible tragedy Aug. [illegible]. The Captain's wife killed her children and herself; such was the verdict of a jury of Captains. Suspicions of foul treatment were excited, however, by marks on the person of the deceased woman.—*Providence Journal.*

—Already heavy embankments [illegible] constructed along the line of the [illegible] Pacific Railroad to protect the track from snow. The blockade of last winter will be prevented if engineering, labor, and capital can reach that point. It must be [illegible] or the road on the thirty-first [illegible] have a decided advantage over [illegible] route.